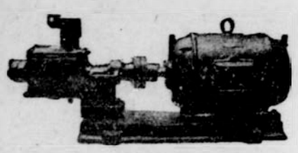
Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B. 1065

PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE IN TRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING Co.
9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 89 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

'Peasants Must Come Into Congress Fold'

—GANDHIJI.

Why A Parallel Organisation?

Landlords; Their Trustees

LESSONS OF STRUGGLE IN U. P. AND BIHAR

CALCUTTA, April 13.

For more than two hours Gandhiji talked about the peasant problem in the province and agitation being carried on for getting political prisoners and detenus released, to about 35 chosen Congressmen including the Congress President, Dr. B. C. Roy, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Sarat Bose, Mr. Bepin Ganguly (recently released Regulation III prisoner) and Mr. Satin Sen.

New Role Of Landlords

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi expressed the opinion that he was not in favour of total extinction of landlordism for securing the betterment of peasants. If it were to go, it ought to go through a gradual process of mending.

Gandhiji thought that landlords should be entrusted with the duty of bettering the condition of peasants and be delegated to the position of trustees and not as their overlords.

Kisan Problem

Regarding the question of bringing the peasantry within the Congress fold Gandhiji is reported to have said that it was desirable to bring them within the ambit of the Congress. But as to the existing peasant organisations, which are not pursuing anti-Congress activities though desiring to maintain separate entities, he thought that Congress workers should work in harmony and concord with such peasant workers.

No Parallel Organisation

It was, however, his experience in Bihar and U. P. that separate and parallel organisations of peasants were not at all conducive to the country's interest.

Regarding those organisations, whose activities were running against the Congress programme, the Congress should not support them in any way.

Mahatma is leaving to-night for Delhi.—United Press.

GANDHIJI'S HEALTH IMPROVED

CALCUTTA, April 13.

Dr. B. C. Roy, who examined Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon, told the pressmen that Mahatmaji was in a better condition of health than when he returned from Delang.

Dr. Roy, however, said that Gandhiji's blood pressure was still high and he did not think that it could come down unless and until the strain of work had considerably decreased.—A.P.

CONGRESS WORK IN BENGAL

Gandhiji Attends Conference

CALCUTTA, April 13.

Congress work in Bengal formed the subject matter of discussions at a conference which Mahatma Gandhi had at Woodburn Park this afternoon with about fifteen prominent members of the new B.P.C.C.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, who returned from Contai this morning and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad were present during the discussions.—A.P.

FRENCH SENATE PASSES FINANCE BILL.

PARIS, April 13.

The Senate Financial Commission unanimously approved the new Finance Bill. One member abstained from voting.

The Senate approved the bill by 288 to 1 vote.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN KEEPS MUM

Commons Question On Anglo-German Talks

LONDON, April 13.

Asked whether the Government proposed to resume their conversations with the German Government, the Prime Minister in the House of Commons said: "I at present have no statement to make on this subject."

NAZI NAVAL BASE.

Mr. Duff-Cooper replying to Mr. Alexander said that he had received a report that a fortified naval base was being established on the Island of Sylt on the West coast of Schleswig. The Board of Admiralty had considered all implications arising from the new development.—Reuter.

French Aircraft Workers Strike

PARIS, April 13.

Work has been resumed in all Nationalised Aircraft factories this morning.

Progress towards a final settlement in the private works is expected during the day.—Reuter.

BLANK CARTRIDGES USED

COPENHAGEN, April 13.

It is now stated that blank cartridges only were used by Orik Westergaard, a Danish Nazi, who fired revolver at M. Steincke.—Reuter.

SATYAVATI TO DEFY ORDER

Punjab Govt.'s Quit Notice Sequel

LAHORE, April 13.

Srimathi Satyavati Devi, member of the National Executive of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, who arrived here to-day to attend the All-India Congress Socialist Conference, has been served with a notice by the Government of the Punjab, ordering her to quit the Punjab by the next available train.

When the news was announced at the Conference, enthusiastic shouts and slogans were raised.

Srimathi Satyavati Devi, in the course of her speech, declared that she would defy the order of the Punjab Government.—United Press.

JAPANESE THREAT TO FOREIGN POWERS

Stop Chinese Using Illegal Flags Or Your Property Not Safe

PEIPING, April 13.

A note sent to British and other foreign embassies and legations here by the Japanese Embassy, at the request of Japanese military authorities asks third powers to notify Japanese command of the positions of foreign property in the fighting area, to demand that authorities under Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek prohibit Chinese troops from approaching or using foreign property, to warn the Chinese against the use of third powers flags, and that foreign nationals temporarily withdraw from the fighting area.

The note adds that unless the illegal use of flags is stopped discrimination between the legal and illegal use of the flags will be impossible and in the event of an infringement of foreign flags authorities will not bear the responsibility.—Reuter.

CHINESE NEW OFFENSIVE

Yihsien May Fall Any Moment

LONDON, April 13.

The Chinese still report favourably on the new offensive in South Shantung and South West Shanghai, according to latest messages received in London. Chinese forces expect at any moment to enter the City of Yihsien, where the Japanese forces are concentrated after the defeat at Taierchwang.

Reports from Hankow are conflicting regarding the initiative in fighting near Taihu Lake. One report speaks of Chinese attacks being vigorously resisted, while others state that Japanese have completely failed to dislodge the Chinese forces.

Japanese casualties here in the past month are estimated at 7,000 and 1,500 are reported to have been killed since the retreat from Taierchwang. Meanwhile Japanese reports are silent regarding the new position on either front, but claim success in South Shansi Province.—Reuter.

MEXICAN OIL

NEW YORK, April 13.

According to the "New York Times" negotiations between Mai. Rickett and the Mexican Government have been definitely dropped.—Reuter.

VIENNA, April 12.

Prof. Kopfelmacher is now reported to be recovering from overdose of veronal.

An earlier message from Vienna stated Professor Knopfelmacher, one of the best known children's doctors in Europe, committed suicide, taking veronal. He was aged 75.—Reuter.

KARANJAWALA PASSES AWAY

Served On Various Bodies In Corporation And Was Chairman Of Schools' Committee

The "Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Mr. Maneck A. Karanjawala, Chairman of the Bombay Municipal Schools' Committee, at his resi-

dence at Walkeshwar Road, on Wednesday at 6 p.m., when the Schools' Committee at the Corporation Hall was discussing a legal point arising out of the unavoidable absence of its unanimously elected Chairman.

Born in September, 1889 at Surat, the late Mr. Karanjawala graduated from the Bombay University and was practising as a lawyer in Bombay for some time taking keen interest in income-tax questions. He later on became an income-tax consultant.

IN CORPORATION

In April, 1929, he entered the Bombay Municipal Corporation and was returned every time to that body since then. He was elected to the Standing Committee of the Corporation in 1930 and four years later, he became its Chairman. He was also a member of the Improvements Committee and was elected its Chairman in 1936.

Subsequently he was elected to Schools' Committee.

On Feb. 17 last it was reported to have an attack of neuritis. On April 6, he was unanimously elected Chairman of that body, although he could not be present on that occasion due to his illness.

Apart from being a delegate of the Parsee Matrimonial Court in Surat and Bombay, he was the President of the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Association, Vice-President of the Grant Road Parsee Association, member of the Executive of the Bombay Zarathostrian Mutual Death Benefit Fund and a member of the All-India Passengers' Relief Association, besides being a J.P. and an honorary Magistrate.

He leaves behind him his wife, three daughters, one brother and six sisters.

Satyagraha To Continue

SHIVAPUR (Mysore) April 13.

It is understood that the Working Committee of the Mysore State Congress has instructed the members of the Reception Committee of the Convention belonging to Mysore District to carry on the Satyagraha till the prohibitory order was withdrawn.

Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda who has been nominated President of the Congress Convention will attempt to hoist the flag tomorrow He has been authorized to nominate members to the Working Committee.—United Press.

TRAM-CAR SMASHED

Sequel To Collision With Municipal Lorry

The front portion of a tram-car was smashed to smithereens, as a result of a serious head-on collision with a Municipal Health Service lorry at Chira Bazar, on Wednesday night. The driver of the lorry, it appears, was hurled to the ground and was removed to the G. T. Hospital with a fractured leg.

From enquiries made, it is learnt that the tram-car was going from Dhobi Talao in the direction of Girgaum and the four-ton lorry from the opposite direction. The loud impact was stated to have been responsible for dislodging the tram-car from off the rails.

A taxi which was coming from behind was hit by the fast receding tram-car, and its mud-guards were damaged.

But the lorry came out completely undamaged.

When the collision occurred, women and children in the tram-car shrieked and there was a terrific stampede among the passengers.

A large crowd collected on the spot and blocked the traffic for a considerable time. Strings of tram-cars, numbering more than 15, halted on either side.

To and fro Bus and other traffic was directed through other road owing to the human barrage through which even pedestrians found it difficult to pass.

Only after an hour, normal traffic resumed its flow.

The Princess Street Police are making inquiries.

ALLAHABAD TROUBLES

Jawaharlal's Warning Against Exaggeration Reports

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

In the course of a statement on the Allahabad communal situation Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru refers to the exaggerated accounts appearing in newspapers regarding the incidents of Monday. He says on Monday, when there was undoubtedly some tension, most of the shops in the centre of Allahabad City were closed, but even then some big shops were opened in the Chowk itself for a while and in other parts many shops were open.

On Tuesday the situation improved and to-day normal business is being carried on. Since the morning of Monday no incidents had happened.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru urges editors and correspondents not to permit any exaggeration to appear in their papers. Trouble makers are few and they can be controlled and checked without much difficulty.—A. P.

SARDAR SUPPORTS MANSA SATYAGRAHA

AHMEDABAD, April 13

Members of the Mansa Khedut Satyagraha Committee waited on a deputation on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who enquired of them the details of the no-tax campaign and exhorted them to conduct the campaign unflinchingly.—A.P.

DERBY TO BE TELEVISED

LONDON, April 13.

The Directors of Epsom Grand Stand Association having conferred with officials of the British Broadcasting Corporation have decided to withdraw their embargo on the televising of Derby this year.—Reuter.

Lothian Condemns Federation Anomaly

LESSON OF EUROPE FOR INDIA

Responsibility Must Be Speeded Up; But Britain Will Bow To United Demand Only

LONDON, April 13.

Lord Lothian addressing the Indian Students' Conference, said that the most universal feeling he had encountered during his recent visit to India was that an attempt to marry the Democratic Provinces with the States, some of which were still representative of undiluted autocracy, would inevitably produce strains and stresses, which, unless removed, would tear the constitutional fabric to pieces.

LESSON OF EUROPE

Europe's trouble is its many Sovereign States. History would certainly show that one of the greatest services Government of India rendered to India was constitutional and organic unity; without that, India would get what Europe got.

VITAL PROBLEM

In Lord Lothian's view an organic Federation, in India was absolutely vital. When considering the facts of the present constitution, he asked his hearers to try and construct an alternative which had a chance of being accepted by India as well as by Britain and he felt that what a united India demanded, British Government was likely to accept.

SPEEDING UP URGED

He was of opinion that quicker the responsibility was placed on Indian shoulders, the better. The problem was to find a means for getting a constitution into being not only with the consent of Britain but of India itself. The defects of the present constitution were many but he believed that the many facts on which it rested would be changed by events. There were already changes proceeding in many Indian States.

Jawahar's Message To London Indian Students Conference

India Looks To Men And Women With Clear Vision To Serve Cause Of Freedom

LONDON: April 12.

THE SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE FEDERATION OF INDIAN STUDENT SOCIETIES IN BRITAIN AND IRELAND, OPENED AT FRIENDS' HOUSE, UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF MR. G. S. KASBEKER, OF THE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY OF MANCHESTER AND THE SECRETARY OF THE MANCHESTER INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

In a message of greeting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that Indians had to develop something of steel, which would not bend under stress of adverse circumstances. They had to prepare themselves to face unflinchingly any situation or crisis. In a world full of crisis and impending catastrophe, it was the man and woman with clear vision and trained minds devoted to the cause of freedom and betterment of humanity who would model history. Vast and intricate problems faced Indians, and the burden of solving them inevitably lay on the shoulders of the young generation.

Other messages were received from the Ministers of Education of Madras, and Central Provinces, the Premier of Bombay, and the World Student Organisations.

Professor Haldane gave the inaugural address on the role of the student in the modern world. To-morrow Lord Lothian and Mr. Grenfell, M.P., are speaking on "India under the New Constitution", also Palme Dutt.

The Conference ends on Thursday with a dinner at which the Abyssinian Ambassador, Mrs. Saklatwala and representatives of the Chinese and Spanish Embassies will be the guests of honour. The Conference is entirely organised by the students, their sole contribution from outside sources being ten pounds sterling.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

CHINESE LAUNCH OFFENSIVE.

HANKOW, April 13.

Chinese forces have crossed the Yellow River in North-West Honan and have begun a general offensive against the Japanese at the towns of Chiyuan Pinglu and Menghsien, according to latest military despatches.—Reuter.

DR. SCHUSCHNIGG IN CONCENTRATION CAMP.

VIENNA, April 13.

It is learned that Dr. Schuschnigg has been transferred to the German Concentration Camp at Dachau in Bavaria. There is reason to believe that legal consultations regarding whether the case can be established again Dr Schuschnigg have produced negative results.—Reuter.

SPANISH REBELS' ADVANCE

SARAGOSSA, April 13.

Gen Aranda's forces have captured Cherta, about fourteen miles from the Mediterranean. The nationalists are now advancing along nearly a twenty-mile front facing the sea in this sector.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted 5 Canvassers on Rs. 40—5—100, and ambitious clerks to receive Commercial training for Lucrative posts. Apply: Goldwyn & Bows, 31, Forbes Street.

Wanted—A Schreiner finishing expert to handle Calender and produce poplin and Italian. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to: Diwakar Textile Mills Ltd., Chandni Chowk, Delhi. (8330)

Wanted M.B.B.S. and S.A.S. (Assistant Surgeon and Sub-Assistant Surgeon) for the State Hospital in a State in Rajputana. Apply stating experience, age, nationality, original residence, and minimum pay acceptable before the 21st April to Post Box No. 8334 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately Educated Hindu Lady with working knowledge of English as residential companion for ten year-old girl of respectable Gujarati family. Apply Box No. 10095. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Capable Young Gujarati Assistant, knowing accounts, commercial correspondence, office management. Three months' probation before confirmation. Apply own English, Gujarati handwriting, stating salary expected, Box No. 10101, "Bombay Chronicle."

82. TO BE LET

To let decent 4 and 5 room Blocks, westerly facing, Gokhale Road North, near Portuguese Church, Dadar See D. R. Khanolkar, Star Building, Gokhale Road, Dadar. 'Phone 31703. (10103)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS.

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10104, "Bombay Chronicle".

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Shorthand in 24 hours: Dutton's Shorthand has only 6 rules and 29 characters. Complete Theory learned in 24 hours. Practice quickly gives speed of 150-200 words per minute. Write now for free first lesson:—The Dutton College, London, Indian Headquarters, Delhi 14. (10046)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday, the 14th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.).

M. I. ROWJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 13-4-1938. (8365)

FOR SALE "ATKINSON VILLA" MATHERAN.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of Property situated in Olympia within a mile from Railway Station. Consists of 4 bed rooms with dressing and bath rooms, spacious verandas, guest house with 2 beds and bath rooms, servants quarters, power house building etc., etc. Completely furnished.

Further particulars on application to—

KHAN BAHADUR HAMID HUSAIN.
Deorhi Khas Engineer.
Bhopal State.

8356.

THE INDIAN ROADS AND TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association, Ltd., will be held on Friday the 29th day of April 1938 at 6 p.m. (Standard Time) in the Committee Room of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

The business to be transacted is as follows:—

(1) To receive from the Council the Report, Balance Sheet and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December 1937.
(2) To elect Members of the Council in place of those retiring.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Council,
H. C. SMITH,
General Secretary.

Bombay, 13th April, 1938. (8367)

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION

The Collector will put up to Public Auction, the leases of Plots Nos. 74 to 79 in Block I on the Back Bay Reclamation on 25th April, 1938, at 1 P.M. (S.T.) in his office at the Old Custom House, Fort.

2. The areas of the plots are as under:—

Plot No.		Area in Sq. Yds.
74.	....	2299
75.	....	1502
76.	....	1467
77.	....	1467
78.	....	1467
79.	....	1558

Prospective lessees will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 20,000 in cash or in Government Securities on the day previous to the date of auction in respect of Plot No. 74 and Rs. 15,000 in respect of Plots 75 to 79 each. The deposit will be forfeited if a bidder withdraws his bid.

3. Plot No. 74 will be put up to auction first and the rest of the Plots will be auctioned thereafter either separately or in one or more lots.

4. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any bid and the acceptance of a bid by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.

Collector's Office,
Bombay 9th April 1938. (8331)

Public Notices

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

NOTICE.

Theagaraya Nagar—Cinema Site Auction Sale.

A valuable site, measuring 250' x 97' or 10 Grds. 250 sq. ft. bounded on the north by Sir Theagaraya Road, East by Singaravelu Street, South by Lakshmi Kanthan Street and West by Market, situated in the centre of Theagaraya Nagar, Madras, will be sold as a Site for the construction of a cinema or a theatre, in public auction at the office of the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, Ripon Buildings, Madras, at 3 P.M. on Friday the 29th day of April 1938.

The conditions of sale and further particulars may be had on a written application to the Engineer, Corporation of Madras, or the Supervisor, Theagaraya Nagar.

R. SUBBAYYA,
Commissioner.

Ripon Buildings.
Dated 11-4-1938. 8361.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.
As modified up to date.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to date, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the Second day of June 1938 or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as

(1) Khattar Ali Lane.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the City Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

D. SYMINGTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner,
For the City of Bombay.

Dated this Thirteenth day of April, 1938. 8363.

NOTICE AS TO LOST POLICY.

POLICY NO. B75727 in National Insurance Company Limited on the life of Shiddramappa Basalingappa Hosmani of Tumminakatti having been lost notice is hereby given that failing any objection to reach the Company within one month of this date from any interested party with production of the policy the Company will proceed in matters pending concerning the policy.

K. M. NAIK,
Manager,
National Insurance Co., Ltd.
7, Council House St., Calcutta. 8358.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

FINAL MEETING.

Sir/Madam,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Sect. 209 H of the Indian Companies Act of 1913 and as amended by the Act of 1937 that a General Meeting of the members of the above-named Company will be held at the office of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co. Accountants and Auditors, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on May 19, 1938, at 3-30 P.M. in the afternoon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts, and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof, shall be disposed of.

S. B. BILLIMORIA.
For Self & Co-Liquidator.
Dated this April 11, 1938. 8324.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED, has contracted with our clients to sell to them its property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written free from all claims and incumbrances

Any person or persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, sale, residence, use, maintenance, possession, mortgage, equitable mortgage lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 41A, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim or demand (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same shall be considered and treated as abandoned.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Foras Tenure, situate at Antop Hill, Matunga, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 33,145 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of a larger piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's No. A/12938, New Survey Nos. 1046 and 2A/1042 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 355 and 356 of Matunga Division and registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under F. Ward Nos. 3987(1), 3987(2) and 3987(3) and Street Nos. 1228, 1228A and 1228B and which smaller piece of land is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the land of the Building Construction Co. Ltd., and partly by the land of the Tata Settlement, on or towards the South partly by the Sakri Salt Pans and partly by the Government land, on or towards the West by the land of Messrs. Phatak & Walchand Ltd., and on or towards the East partly by the remaining land belonging to the Bank of Baroda Ltd., and partly by the land hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of vacant newly assessed land or ground situate at Antop Hill, Matunga, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,331 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of a larger piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 7495 and New Survey Nos. 9 and 8 part and Cadastral Survey No. 116 of Matunga Division and registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under F. Ward Nos. 3929, 3960, 3961(1) and 3961 (2) and Street Nos. 1170, 1201, 1202 and 1202A and which smaller piece of land is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the remaining land of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., and partly by the land hereinafter thirdly described, on or towards the South by the Sakri Salt Pans, on or towards the West by the land hereinabove firstly described and on or towards the East by the remaining land of the Bank of Baroda Ltd.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant newly assessed land or ground situate at Antop Hill, Matunga, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 97 square yards or thereabouts being portion of a larger piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 7495 and New Survey Nos. 9 and 8 part and Cadastral Survey No. 116 of Matunga Division and registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under F Ward Nos. 3929, 3960, 3961(1) and 3961(2) and Street Nos. 1170, 1201, 1202 and 1202A and which smaller piece of land is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the roadway running East to West and beyond that by the land of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., on or towards the South by the portion of the land hereinabove secondly described and beyond that by the Sakri Salt Pans and on or towards the East and West by the remaining land of the Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1938.

SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

8366.

Public Notices

Issue of Cheap Return Tickets.

With effect from 15th April, 1938, Cheap Return Tickets will be issued between the following points:—

BOMBAY V. T., BYCULLA and DADAR

To

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Inter Class.	3rd Class. Mail	3rd Class. Ordinary	Available for
	Rs. As	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	
AMALNER	61-11	30-13	18- 4	8- 9	8- 2	12 Days.

Tickets will be issued in both directions.
No break of journey is permitted.
No refund can be claimed on these tickets.
Where there is no Inter class accommodation, tickets will be available by III class only.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(8281)

Public Notices

BOMBAY-SIND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Applications (*in duplicate*) in the prescribed form are invited from British Indian subjects, possessing (a) Diploma in Drawing and Painting or an Art Master's Certificate issued by the Sir J. J. School of Art, (b) good knowledge of English, (c) sufficient experience of teaching Drawing and Painting and also of administration (natives of the Province of Bombay acquainted with the technique of the various crafts preferred) for the post of Teacher of Normal Class in the General Provincial Service (Education—Art) at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. *Pay*:—Rs. 170-10-250-E. B.—265-15-400 *plus* Compensatory Local Allowance, if eligible, with probation for 2 years on Rs. 170, subject to revision. *Age*: Ordinarily not less than 23 and more than 30 years. Full particulars will be found in Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated the 14th and 21st April, 1938 and can also be obtained, together with copies of the prescribed form of application on payment (in cash or by money order only) of Rupee one for each copy of the form, on requisition, with a self-addressed envelope with a 2-anna stamp, to the Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, P. W. D. Secretariat, Bombay. Last date for receipt of applications:—The 5th May 1938. *Any attempt, direct or indirect, to influence the Secretary or a Member of the Commission will disqualify the candidate.*

8354.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

George VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DR. SITARAM MAHADEO JOSHI, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, a Medical practitioner, residing at Hindu Colony, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay: Deceased.

(1). NARAYAN MALHAR JOSHI, Esq., B. A. (J. P.) M.L.A., residing at Servants of India Society Bombay No. 4, and (2). PANDURANG NARAYAN JOSHI, Esq., M.Sc. Head of the Technical Chemistry Department Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Matunga, both of Bombay Hindu inhabitants the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 31st day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight and in the second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI,

The 31st day of March, 1938.
MESSRS. D. G. DESAI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

8362.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

Trade Mark Caution

"HAND"

BRAND

WARNING IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT legal proceedings will be instituted by our clients, the Associated Cement Manufacturers Limited against any person selling or offering for sale any cement not entirely of our clients' manufacture contained in paper bags bearing our clients' above depicted Trade Mark or any other colourable imitation thereof. In certain proceedings filed by our clients in the Court of the Second Additional Presidency Magistrate against Ambalal Fulchand, the outcome was the permission of the Court to compound the case upon the accused expressing regret for what he had done and undertaking not to sell any cement other than that manufactured by the Associated Cement Manufacturers Ltd. under the name or trade mark of "Hand" Brand Cement, and to pay compensation.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1938

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Associated Cement Manufacturers Limited.

8364.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOODS OF BOMBAY SURGICAL AND MEDICAL AGENCY.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver in Suit No. 1699 of 1937 (Amratlal Jugjiwan Mathurie vs. Manubhai Ambalal and others) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 26th April, 1938 at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Peerbhai Building, Princess Street:—

A big lot of goods of Bombay Surgical and Medical Agency such as Ultra Violet Machines, Centrifugal machines, blood pressure instruments, Stethoscopes, Syringes, retractors, Surgical Scissors, Thermometers, injunction needles, blow pipes, revolving chest pieces, hydro-meters, eye drop bottles, conical flasks, hearing apparatus, magnifying lenses, rubber tubings, nozles, microscope bells, chloroform inhalers, etc., etc. besides other miscellaneous surgical and medical goods, furniture, etc., etc. in one lot or in separate lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. The goods will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY) at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at 57, Medows Street, Fort, of complete Bungalow furniture, Godrej Safe, Godrej Steel Cabinet, Remington Portable Typewriter, Chesterfield Sets, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington typewriters, Wardrobes, etc

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with section 94 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, MESSRS. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 19th April, 1938 at 2 p.m. (Sale Warehouse) at Alexandra Docks the following goods:

Electric Lamps, Ladies' Apparel, Art Silk Fents, paper, motion picture Equipment (machinery), Lacquers, Film, 6 cases Machinery, 100 Kegs White Zinc Paint, Varnish etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.,

IT IS TO-MORROW
AT 2-45 P. M.
GRAND OPENING
OF
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Nirmala
Starring
DEVIKA RANI
ASHOK KUMAR
AT
ROXY

TO-DAY: 1-30 P. M.
SPECIAL SHOW for LADIES:
"KUNKU"
PRABHAT'S
FIRST MARATHI SOCIAL
Daily: 5, 8 & 11 p.m.
HOLIDAY MATINEE: 2 P.M.
CENTRAL
CINEMA: ..... :GIRGAUM

Enjoy YOUR EASTER Here
See KASHMIR & the HIMALAYAS
in BOMBAY in
BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS'
DAUGHTER OF THE HIMALAYAS
(SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK)
Starring:—ENAKSHI RAMARAO, M. A. (Hons.),
in CHIEF role
A WADIA MOVIETONE PICTURE
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
SEE TO-NIGHT AT
KRISHNA
CINEMA: Dubash Theatre
TO-MORROW MATINEE AT 2-30 P.M.

A PICTURE YOU SHOULD NOT MISS!
DURGA KHOTE
In
"SOUNGADI"
(The Companions)
MARATHI AT
MAJESTIC
Daily: 5-15—8—10-30.
Matinee at 2-30 on Holidays.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programme

V U B 244 metres 1,231 kc/s.
Also 31.4 metres 9,565 kc/s for Transmission I and 90.8 metres 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission II

TRANSMISSION I

a. m.
11-30 Recorded Programme.
p. m.
1-0 Market Rates Announcements Lunch Hour Selections.

TRANSMISSION II

p. m.
5-30 Sumati Daru and Party Gujarati garbas 6-0 Mohammad Khan Kamod on been 6-30 To Bhumijan 7-30 It was in the News: 1 talk in Marathi by P. R. Lele 7-45 Rafique Ghaznavi 8-30 Commercial News 8-45 Bombay Radio Orchestra Supplication 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Two Yogis Duets by AIR Artists 9-30 News 9-45 Famous Trials talk by Sohrab Vimadalal 10-0 Fernando Gusso 10-20 Recorded Programme. 10-35 Erwin Klein and Viennese Orchestra.

Delhi—1 Programme

V U D 340 metres, 886 kc/s.
a. m.
7-0 Naats 7-20 Asavri and Jogia on Sarangi 7-45 Sartaj 8-5 Jugli-bai 8-25 'Dil-i-Viran' By Umrazia Begam 8-40 News In English 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

noon
12-0 Musical Potpourri
p. m.
1-0 Melody Mosaic.

TRANSMISSION III

p. m.
6-0 Tirwan 6-10 Sartaj 6-20 Jugli-bai 6-30 For Jack and Jill 7-0 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Urdu Ghazal, conversation in Hindustani 8-20 Old Favourites 9-15 News, Weather In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Recorded Interlude 9-50 Matters of Moment talk by Hon Malik Sir P. K. Noon Relayed from B B C 10-5 Ken Mac's Band 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II
31.3 metres 9,575 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III
60 metres, 4,905 kc/s.
p. m.
6-0 to 7-0 Programmes as in Delhi I 7-0 Sartaj 7-15 Purla Kalyan on Sarangi 7-30 Juglibai 7-45 Tamanna 8-0 to 10-5 Programmes as in Delhi I 10-5 Bhajans 10-20 Nayeki Kanara and Malkauns on Sarangi 10-45 Juglibai 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

V U C 370.4 m., 810 kc/s and 49.1 m, 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
p. m.
12-36 Radio Quartette 1-36 School Programme As You see Me talk in Bengali by H. P. Maiti 1-51 Aeroplane talk in Bengali by Monmohan Ghosh 2-6 Musical Variety Programme 2-16 Gholam Sobbir Khan 2-26 Satya Charan Mittra 2-36 Shyamali Chatterjee 2-46 Orchestra Music 2-58 Arun Dutt 5-6 For Countryside 5-36 Dhiren Das 5-51 Akinchan Dutt Violin Solo 6-6 Musical Variety 7-36 Betar Orchestra by T. N. Dey 7-51 World Affairs review by N. C. Chowdhry 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali) 8-21 K. C. Dey: 8-41 Jitendra Mohan Sen 9-1 Commercial News, Weather 9-6 News 9-21 Margaret Follett 9-36 Atlantis and Lemuria Atlantis in Literature and History talk by C. F. Hooper 9-51 Continental varieties.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres 1,500 kc/s.
p. m.
5-30 An hour with villagers 6-30 Mohd. Siddiq Qawwal 6-50 Nand Kumar 7-10 Matwali Adaen 7-20 Naz Begam 7-45 Extracts from 'Seerat-i-Nabvi' 8-0 Mohd. Siddiq Qawwali. 8-20 Khyber Radio Orchestra. 8-30 Naz Begam. 8-50 Jaafar and Ummat 8-55 Nand Kumar. 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9.30 In English. 9.45 Man, talk by G. Leslie Mold. 10-0 Phool Wall. 10.25 Naz Begam. 10-35 When two neighbours meet.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s
P. M.
6-0 Studio Concert. 7-0 Fruit Culture, by Sardar S. L. Singh. 7-30 Classical Music. 8-0 Light Music. 8-15 Current Events. Review in Hindustani. 8-30 Light Music. 8-45 Haider Bakhsh. 8.50 Light Music. 9.15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9.30 In English. 9.45 Light Music. 10.0 Airvoice Orchestra. 10-10 Light Music. 10.40 Ashraf Sultan

Lucknow Programme

VUW 294 metres, 1,022 kc/s
P. M
6.30 Purshottam Narain. 6.40 G. N. Natu. 7-10 Kumari Archana Lahiri of Sultanpur. 7-35 Lucknow Radio Orchestra. 7-45 Akbar. talk in Hindustani by Munshi Ahsan. 8-0 Allah Rakhi of Lucknow. 8-30 Purshottan Narain. 8-50 Archana Lahiri. 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Books. Review by N. K. Sidhanta. 10-0 G. N. Natu. 10-30 Allah Rakkhi.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9.0 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (13.93 m.). GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.) GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m). GSO (to 8.30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m). GSD (from 9.15 p.m.), 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m).
P. M.
7-27 Opening. 7-30 Music Hall. 8-30 Boxing. Commentary by Thomas Woodroffe . 8-50 Dansant 9-10 Gang Smasher. 9-30 News. 9-50 Moment Talk by Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon. 10-5 Walford Hyden and Magyar Orchestra.
10.50 to 11.45 p.m. Arabic Programmes. GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m)., GSC 9.58 Mc/s (31.32 m). GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m). GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m).

LAST SHOW
'AMBIKAPATHY'
Starring:
M. K. THIYAGARAJA BAGAVATHAR
M. R. SANTHANALAKSHMI
ON FRIDAY 15TH AT 10 a.m.
AT
PLAZA TALKIES
(Dadar.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Fri., 15th; Sat., 16th & Sun., 17th
MORNING SHOW
AT 10 A.M.
KARNATAK TALKIES LTD.
Presents:
"CHIRANJEEVI"
Or "Markandeya"
(In KANARESE Language).

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O. S. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE,

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Naples Maru	27th Mar	11th Apr
Borneo ,,	7th Apr.	26th
Taijin ,,	23rd	8th May
Keifuku ,,	10th May	25th
Italy ,,	25th ,,	9th June
London ,,	8th June	23rd ,,

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA.
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A group of the prize-winners in sports organised under the auspices of South Indian Welfare Society, Matunga

CLOVE BOYCOTT TO BE INTENSIFIED

Decision Made By Council Of Girgaum Congress Committee

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Girgaum District Congress Committee write:—

The Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee at its meeting held on 12th inst. has, after serious consideration decided to take up actively the work of Boycott of Cloves in this Ward. Some propaganda in this work has already been done since some time. But the Council has now decided to carry on an intense agitation and an effective campaign to make the Boycott a success.

The Council has requisitioned the help of the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena in this Ward to approach the merchants and persuads them not to deal in cloves. The members of the Council and the Sevikas will go round the shops in this Ward to inspect them and seal the stock of cloves if any. Written pledges will be taken from the merchants not to deal in cloves until the demands of the Indian merchants in Zanzibar are met with.

Some of the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena have already approached the merchants in two centres, viz. Gamdevi and Kandewadi, who have decided to call meetings of their respective Associations to consider the question in a day or two. In case they do not agree to seal their stocks direct action will have to be resorted to in order to prevent them from selling We appeal to the merchants not to defy the Congress Mandate and to stop dealing in cloves with the due respect to the Congress and in the interests of their countrymen abroad.

We also earnestly appeal to the Public not to purchase any cloves and co-operate with our Council in making the Boycott Campaign a complete success.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A verdict of accidental death was passed by the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day, at the inquest on Parsu Maruti Nikam (30) a labourer, who died of injuries on the 8th instant, while working in a godown at Sewri.

It so appeared that a bag of grain accidentally fell on his back.

Robert B. Thomson, residing on the 1st floor, of Habib Park, Clare Road, who retired to bed on Tuesday night, hale and hearty was found dead in his bed next morning by his son

An inquest was held over the body, and a verdict of death, due to heart failure was recorded at the Bombay Coroner's Court.

Bachan Mohanlal, a young man employed in a film company was stabbed last night by an unknown person. Mohanlal was sitting on a maidan near Vincent Road, when a man, it was stated, came from behind and stabbed him on the abdomen. He was seriously injured and removed to the K. E. M. Hospital. His condition is said to be very serious

The police are on the look-out for the assailant Mohanlal could not furnish any particulars regarding the assailant except that he wore a dhoti and had a black cap.

A minor employed in the Auto Sales and Finance Corporation Ltd. was arrested yesterday on a charge of theft lodged by the Manager of the firm.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded in custody till April 27.

A young married woman while going along Vithalbhai Patel Road yesterday even was suddenly pounced upon by a burly person. The woman unaware of the movements of the man, was taken by surprise. She tried to extricate herself from the clutches of the intruder. But the man, would not release her. He is alleged to have made an attempt to outrage her modestly in broad daylight.

The brother of the woman, who was coming from behind noticed his sister in distress. He came running there with a view to rescuing her.

But the suspect it is stated would not release he r without putting up a stiff fight. However, ultimately the Bhayya was overpowered and handed over to the police. The name of accused is Sattan.

Bai Kesarbai, against whom summons were issued a couple of days back, on a complaint made by Harsukhram Nathuram Vora, a Supervisor of Co-operative Societies, charging her with criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments valued at Rs. 700, appeared to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and denied all the charges made against her.

Mr. Mahajan, who appeared for Bai Kesarbai stated that there was not an iota of truth in the allegations made against his client. The woman, against whom a process had been issued by the Court, was, he said a victim. The complainant had been making advances to her and harassing advances to resented his unwelcome attentions and therefore the complainant had brought a false charge.

The Magistrate asked the counsel to lodge a complaint with the police, if he so desired.

Their Lordships Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Divatia, sitting in the Criminal Appellate Bench on Monday refused leave to admit the Revisional Application of a Poona goldsmith, Purshotam Raikar, who was convicted and sentenced by the Additional City Magistrate of Poona on 23rd February last under sevtion 4 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, in that the applicant-accused was a keeper of a common gaming house at Centre Street, Poona, Cantonment.

Ten persons, were arrested by the Anti-Gambling Squad and city police last night in connection with Sutta Gambling.

All the accused persons were put up before the Magistrate this morning at the Mazagaon Court when they were ordered to be released on bail

EMPIRE ESSAY COMPETITION

Bijoy Krishna Guha, of Khargpur Indian High School. Midnapore (Bengal), won first prize in the 1937 Empire Essay Competition of the Royal Empire Society in Class C, open to Children under 14. The subject of the essay was: "Describe what you think the most interesting features of bird and animal life in your neighbourhood."

Approximately 2,380 essays were written by school children in the British Isles, Australia, British Guiana, Canada, Ceylon, Federated Malay States, Gold Coast, India, Kenya, New Zealand, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, South Africa and the Straits Settlements.

Dadhabhoy-Daver Wedding

A large cosmopolitan gathering, including a number of Japanese ladies and gentlemen, attended a pretty Parsi wedding at Albless Bagh, Charni Road on Saturday when Mr. Nowroji Nariman Dadabhoy, Solicitor, partner of the firm of Messrs. Dadhabhoy, Vakil and Bharucha was married to Miss Shirin Davar

The bride who is the daughter of Mr. Rustomji Daver, a leading Indian businessman of Kobe, Japan has received education abroad, commanding fluent Japanese and French. She looked charming in a silver sari and both the bride and bridegroom were the recipients of a large number of presents

How To Prevent Most Illnesses In Children

Although scientific research has given the world effective cures for almost every illness, the old proverb, "Prevention is better than cure", is still as weighty as it ever was—especially in regard to children's ailments. For it is in the immature stages of the growth of the human body that the foundation of future health and success is laid.

It is a medical fact that a great percentage of children's illness is due to constipation and could be prevented by ensuring complete and regular bowel movement. When little bowels are acting properly, clearing the system of all poisonous waste, children are at their best in health and spirits.

It is also a fact, however, that this happy state of affairs cannot be achieved by harsh purgatives. They act once or twice and then leave the bowels more bound than ever. What is needed is a gentle liquid laxative—California Syrup of Figs for example, which sets up a natural movement and results in a thorough internal cleansing, doses being diminished when the bowels begin to act properly. Such a laxative is perfectly safe, for it is composed solely of carefully selected vegetable extracts with ripe fruit juice.

WATER SUPPLY FOR SUBURBS

Fifty Lakhs Scheme Sanctioned?

AMBERNATH WATER WORKS TO BE COMPLETED

The "Bombay Chronicle" reliably understands that the Government of Bombay have decided to complete the Ambernath Water Works at a cost of Rupees 50 lakhs. The scheme for the overhaul of the present works and making it a paying proposition was decided on Wednesday. It appears that it will take at least two years to complete the works.

From this water works, water will be supplied to Bandra, Khar, Salsette, Thana and Kalyan. For most of these places Government is at present buying water from the Bombay Municipal Corporation at a very heavy cost. These places will hereafter get cheap water supply and Government expect at least 9 per cent income from this works.

It might be remembered that in 1925, the water works was started and abandoned in the middle as it was found that it was not paying. Since then this works had been a source of loss to Government and they have been able to use only 1|40th of the water After the scheme is completed Government expect that water would be supplied not only to the above places but to several adjoining villages.

RECLAMATION PLOT

The Government of Bombay have also decided to put for sale Plot No. 7 on the Backbay Reclamation. This plot has not yet been fully developed. This is near the Colaba Bridge Government do not propose to undertake at this stage any further development and hence have decided to put it for sale. Those who buy this plot would have to develop the plot themselves.

To Keep Cool & Enjoy Summer....
Join
DIVADKARS'
Kashmir Tour
(7th May to 5th June 1938)
Unique facilities at moderate charge
Full details on application:
P. S. DIVADKAR & CO.,
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... B. S. N. Co.'s PLEASURE CRUISES ...
Pleasure Cruise Programme durin Easter Holidays.

		p.m.	p.m.
Saturday 16-4-38.	x S|L "Mira" Round "Dufferin".	6-30 to	7-30
Saturday 16-4-38	xx S|L "Lakshmi" Moonlight Cruise.	9-30 ,,	11-30
Sunday 17-4-38	x S|L "Mira" Round "Dufferin"	6-30 ,,	7-30
Sunday 17-4-38	xxx S|L "Lakshmi" Non Stop Cruise round Elephanta and Ulwa.	4-00 ,,	7-30
Monday 18-4-38	xxx S.L "Mira" Non Stop Cruise round Elephanta and Ulwa.	4-00 ,,	7-30
Monday 18-4-38	x S|L "Lakshmi" Round "Dufferin"	6-30 "	7-30

Fares: x 0-12-0. xx Rs. 1-8-0. xxx Rs. 1-8-0.
CHILDREN AT HALF RATES.
Music: Light Refreshments at Tariff Rates.
TICKETS WILL BE SOLD AT APOLLO BUNDER AT THE TIME OF EMBARKATION.

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Friday 15, Saturday 16, Sunday 17, Monday 18
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A palatable harmless and Odorless Laxative
For the Treatment of Constipation and Attendant Troubles.
PARAGOL is ideal for the treatment of those who are suffering from the results of self-administered, old-fashioned purgatives.
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Aga Khan Hockey

Cheshires Go Down Fighting

Kirkee United Qualify For Semi-Final

POLICE TROUNCED IN EXHIBITION GAME

The Cheshire Regiment went down fighting before Kirkee United on Wednesday in the last quarter-final match in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

Expectations Fail

A large number of those present felt that with a little luck the Military side should have drawn. It, however, has to be pointed out that Kirkee failed to reproduce the same form as when they beat the 'Varsity Old Boys. Against the Cheshire they played ordinary hockey.

The Cheshires took the lead, but Kirkee levelled matters before half-time. Half way through the second period the winners established a lead. In the closing stages the Regimental team made every endeavour to save the game, and were considered unfortunate when they just failed to achieve their object.

THE GAME

To start with the ball travelled up and down. After five minutes the Cheshires asserted themselves and a movement on the left saw the Kirkee goal in danger. A corner was awarded the Military which was not used to any purpose. Another nice movement gave White, the Cheshires' left extreme possession just inside the 'D'. He did not tarry and flashed in a strong shot that beat Shinde, the Kirkee goal-keeper, giving him not the ghost of a chance to intercept. Kirkee might have been level very shortly after had not G. Nimall missed a sitter. He had only Rider, the soldiers' custodian, before him to get part but he sent in wrongly, to see the ball go wide. Kirkee continued to press and Rider saved his side once when he ran out correctly and just cleared before K. Nimal got his stick to the ball. Half way through the Cheshires once again took the game in hand and appeared as if they would increase their lead. J. Phillips and S. Phillips proved good spoilers of dangerous raids. Kirkee after some minutes of defending got away and Tyrrell tested Rider with a weak shot, if the either of the Kirkee inside men had been in their correct positions, the rebound from the save would have given one of them a fine scoring chance. Shinde at the other end brought off another good save. Freeman put in a very fast shot which the goalkeeper stopped by jumping to it correctly.

The Kirkee side now engineered a raid, Tyrrell taking the ball nicely through, he gave it to K. Nimall at the right moment who lifted it into the net. The rest of the half was in Kirkee's favour and Fossey and Dawharn, the Military backs were kept busy. The last named was the better man. His tactics were safe. Half-time arrived with the teams sharing two points.

KIRKEE WIN

After the interval the Cheshires opened smartly and would have gone ahead had Brooks not delayed, when he, early in this half, had Shinde at his mercy. This player had only to push the ball past the goalkeeper. he delayed, and the ball was lost. Two minutes later White, the Regiment's outside-left, wasted a second good opening. Teams attacked in turn. Kirkee, however, were playing better hockey. Towards the close G. Nimal gained the winning point. A stout hit in saw Rider get his left pad not fully to the ball. The ball glanced into the net. The soldiers fought hard for the remaining time and deserved to draw level. Dame Fortune willed it otherwise. Kirkee United now meet the G.I.P. Ry. in the second semi-final match of the tournament on Saturday. Kirkee will have to show improvement if they hope to quality for the final.

THE RESULT:

KIRKEE UNITED	2 Goals
CHESHIRE REGIMENT	1 Goal

TEAMS

KIRKEE UNITED:—Shinde; J. Phillips and S. Phillips; Gaikwad B. Nimal and Francis; Dhadge, K. Nimal, Tyrrell, G. Nimal and J. M. Phillips.

CHESHIRE REGIMENT:—Rider Fossey and Dawbarn. Robinson, Fordham and Rees: Freeman, Brooks, Wells, Rees and White.

Exhibition Game

The Aga Khan Tournament Committee arranged another exhibition game on Wednesday, which was played before the Kirkee-Cheshire Regiment match. They pitted the 'Varsity Old Boys from Lahore against the City Police The Northern India side did what they liked with the City policemen, beating them by 7 goals to 2. The Lahore side showed vast improvement on the display they put up when they went down before Kirkee United. The latter team would probably been out of the competition had it been so. Charanjit Rai played true to his form and pleased the spectators with a series of clever and speedy run through. This young player scored 3 of Lahore's goals, M. Akram and Basheshwar Singh giving 2 each. Both the Police goals were scored by Lazarus, their centre-forward. The Varsity Old Boys led by three clear goals at half-time. On changing ends the Police reduced the lead, then Lahore scored again Lazarus once again beat Rector to make the score 4-2. Before the close the outstation team raised their figure to six without reply.

THE RESULT

'VARSITY OLD BOYS	7 Goals
CITY POLICE	2 Goals

TEAMS

'VARSITY OLD BOYS:—Rector Niaz Khan and Abdul Aziz, Balbir Krishen, Rashid and Girdhari Lal; Gurbachan Singh, Charanjit Rai, Basheshwar Singh, M. Akram and Balwant Singh.

CITY POLICE.—Scott; Hamid I and Jameson; Hamid II, Kader and Mahmood; Abbas Roane, Lazarus, Shanker and Adams.

To-day's Game

Y. M. C. A. (Lahore) vs. Bhagwant Club 5-30 p.m.

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW—Cured Guaranteedly Medicine charges on cure. Correspondence not invited—visit personally. Time:—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. SUNDAY: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. only.

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PUNJAB CONGRESS DIFFERENCES

Jairamdas Postpones Talks And Leaves For Karachi

LAHORE, April 12.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram who is here in pursuance of the Working Committee's mandate to compose the differences among Punjab Congresmen has decided to postpone further discussions with Punjab Congressmen on this subject till the bye-election to the Punjab Assembly from the Sialkot-Amritsar Constituency on the 27th. He points out that while he had conversations with most of the leading Congressmen on the subject of his mission, further talks are necessary before he could be of use to the Province. But as the continuance of the talks is likely to take up the time of Congressmen, several of whom are engaged in the election campaign, Dr. Satyapal himself being the Congress candidate for the election, he has decided to postpone the conversations.

Mr. Daulatram leaves for Karachi to-morrow and will return in the beginning of May. He will then also visit the Frontier Province.—A.P.

After an extensive tour of the Chhachh Ilaqa, lasting five days, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has left for the North-West Frontier Province.

ADVOCATE EXAM. RESULTS

The following candidates have passed the Examination for the office of an Advocate of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, held on 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th February, 1938:

Part I Second Class

S. Gurdial, M Ally, J Amritlal, V. V. Athalye, T. C. Bhat, K. C Bhatt, S D Bhatt, S D Venkata G S Damle, N K Desai, S N Deshpande, T H Dudhara, G. Somasundaram, Miss Ganpule Shanta Shridhar G B Gupte, A M Hegde, V M Inamdar, M M Jalisatgi, S B Joshi, B D Kanade, D G Kshirsagar, D V Kulkarni B S Mamdapur, V D Mengde, P I Modi, P Gangadharam, B N Pandya, A S Patel, K L Patel, K P Pathak, D R Patil, V P Rao C G Shah, R C Shah, V H Shah, P V Sheth, V L Sheth D S Shukle, B R Sompura, S L Sonde, A Shreepada, G N Upadhye, V Satyanarayana, D P Vaidya, V B Waigankar, P M Wani.

Part II Second Class

K. Agerwalla, M Ally, J Amritlal, M D Balang, A G Bapat, D G Bhalerao, C T Bhatt, C K Bhatt, K C Bhatt, S K Bhatt, R D Bhende, K D Bokil, M N Chheda, M D Chowdhury S D Venkata G S Damle, B M Dhedhi, T H Dudhara, B G Gupte, K C Jain, K V Joshi, R K P Viswanatha V M Kenia, Y N Kshemkalyani, D V Kulkarni, D R Kulkarni, M V G Krishnamachari, R M Malghan, K G Mir, D K Mokashi, D S Nagarkar, L Narain B S Nargund, A S G D Q Noordeen R M Pandya, S A Parkar, B D Patel, K P Pathak, R L Pathak, A G Phatak, B Prasad, K K Sevak, H C Shah, K P Shah, R C Shah, P V Sheth V L Sheth, D S Shukle, H P Solanki, S K Solanki, V R Sonavane, H B Soni A Sreepada V G Sulakhe, K N Thithe, R Upadhyay

Whole Examination

The following candidates have passed the whole examination, having passed in one of the Parts previously:

PART I

V V Athalye, C K Bhatt, S N. Deshpande, M N Jalisatgi, D G Kshirsagar, D S Mamdapur, P I Modi, G N Upadhye, P. M Wani.

PART II

K Agerwalla, M Ally, J Amritlal, M D Balang, A G Bapat, C T Bhat, C K Bhatt, K C Bhatt, R D Bhende, K D Bokil, M N Chheda, M D Chowdhury, S D Venkata, G. S. Damle, B M Dhedhi, T H Dudhara, B G Gupte, K C Jain, K V Joshi, R K P Viswanatha, V M Kenia, Y N Kshemkalyani, D V Kulkarni, D R Kulkarni, M V G Krishnamachari, R M Malghan, G K Mir, D K Mokashi, D S Nagarkar, L Narain B S Nargund, A S G D Q Noordeen, R M Pandya, S A Parkar, B D Patel, K P Pathak, R L Pathak, A G Phatak, B Prasad, K K Sevak, H C Shah, K P Shah, R C Shah, P V Sheth, V L Sheth, D S Shukle, H P Solanki, S K Solanki, V R Sonavane, H B Soni, A Sreepada, V G Sulakhe, K N Thithe, R Upadhyay.

HARD LABOUR TO BE ABOLISHED

Assam Jail Authorities Move

TEZPUR, April 12.

In view of the fact that hard labour is being abolished from the Assam jails in the light of the steps taken by the Government of late, the authorities of the Tezpur District Jail are understood to have ceased to employ human labour at the oil-mills inside the jail.

It is further understood that about ten oil-mills will be installed in the jail and bullocks will be used to crush mustard.

The Tezpur District Jail is stated to be one of the improved jails of the province, with the largest accommodation and efficient superintendence under the Civil Surgeon of the district. The jail has not to depend on outside labour for carpentry and other allied crafts, and the cane furniture of the jail is a speciality.—United Press.

AKOLA SEVA DAL CONFERENCE

Brijlal Biyani Presides Over Function

KARANJA, (Berar) April 11.

The Akola District Hindustani Seva Dal Conference was held yesterday at Karanja under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Biyani, a member of the Council of State and President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee.

The Conference was opened by the Hon. Mr. P. B. Gole, the Revenue Minister, and attended by Dr. Hardikar, Chief Organiser of the Hindustani Seva Dal, and others.

A resolution was adopted by the Conference requesting the public to help the District Congress Committee in organising the Seva Dal by enrolling themselves as its members.—United Press.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Bombay Stock Exchange

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Tpropos the letter by "Fair Chance" appearing in your today's issue, may I reiterate what I said in my former letter that a newspaper is not the place for discussing the desirability or undesirability of a Stock Exchange Rule? The views of the Association concerning admission of persons engaged in other trades, as on several other questions, have been set out in extenso in the official representation submitted by it to the Morison Committee and he who runs may read.

May I add that the Government would not, under any circumstances, agree to the deletion of Rule 7 (a) in view of the recommendations of the two Committees strongly supported by commercial and financial opinion?—Yours, etc.,

K. R. P. SHROFF.
President.

Bombay, April 13.

Mr. Horniman's Services

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The one thing that forcibly strikes the reader of the special Silver Jubilee Number of the "Bombay Chronicle" is the salient fact that one and all who have written about the different aspects of the "Chronicle" have expressed their unstinted admiration in respect of the great journalistic qualifications of Mr. B. G. Horniman, the first Editor of said newspaper

Mr. S. A. Brelvi is good enough to express his gratefulness to Mr Horniman for the training received by him in journalism, and to denominate him as a "master-journalist."

When Mr. D. G. Dalvi observes that the "Chronicle" under the editorship of Mr. Horniman should not have backed up the first civil disobedience and non-co-operation movements of Gandhiji, he consciously or unconsciously pays a high tribute to Mr. Horniman. For if the latter had not accorded his whole-hearted and fearless support (Mr. Horniman's highest qualification is his fine moral courage) to Gandhiji and if the "Chronicle" had not given the lead to other Indian journals in this respect civil disobedience movement would have proved a huge flop.

Yet in what way were Mr. Horniman's great, glorious and unforgettable services to the Indian Nation appreciated? Was this Englishman with a heart of gold, or to cite the appropriate words of Mr. A. M. P Karal, "an Englishman than whom no abler journalist, no greater humanitarian, England has sent to our shores either in this century or the last one—a fact acknowledged even by his enemies or his critics," was this Englishman who has all along championed the cause of the civil liberties of the people and the principles of true democracy with a vigour and fervour that is simply amazing, was he rewarded with the presidentship of the Indian National Congress? Mother India is compelled to bow down her head in shame while answering this question in the negative. It does not redound to the credit of the Congress that it should have so easily forgotten the selfless services of men like Praja-priya Horniman.

There is no reason why the City and Presidency of Bombay should not accord him a fitting honour. Mr. Horniman's memorable services to journalism and to the cause of Indian freedom will be ever remembered by the grateful public of the Bombay Province."

It is to be hoped that these words of sincere praise will not merely decorate the pages of the Silver Jubilee Number of the "Bombay Chronicle," but will soon be translated into action by the leaders of all shades of public opinion and by all progressive associations

Let the Bombay Citizens Committee which claims to count many eminent journalists among its members co-operate with other public bodies for the noble purpose of presenting Mr. Horniman with a handsome purse, and bringing out a sumptuous memorial volume recording his splendid services to India in general and Bombay in particular. Let us all honour Mr. Horniman, the champion of the down-trodden and the unjustly-treated, during his life-time.—Yours, etc.

S. A. COLIANYWALLA.
April, 6, 1938.

Hedge Contracts

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—I understand that the East India Cotton Association have recently agreed to include Kumpta and Upland Cottons in the Broach Hedge Contract at the request of the Growers. There is nothing strange in this decision except the changed attitude of the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association on the question of revision of the existing Hedge Contracts.

The Trade is aware that the Growers have been attempting to include these cottons in the Broach Hedge Contract for a considerable time past and despite the very good case they had put forward before the Board from time to time, their attempts were always repulsed as the Board had decided views to offer on the question of revision of Hedge Contracts.

In fact, the Board has used this subject to press Government to invest unitary control of the Cotton Trade in the hands of the East India Cotton Association and it is therefore surprising that they should have this time acquiesced in the proposal of the Growers despite the fact, that the trade would regard it as a definite departure from their consistent attitude on the question as a whole. On the face of it, it looks that the Board are amenable to reason, but this reason should have lacked all this while is a phase of the constitution of the Board which members of the trade cannot understand.

It would appear to the trade that the Board are amenable to the policy of piecemeal additions to the Hedge Contracts in preference to the revision of them on the lines suggested by the trade. What one would like to know is whether this policy does not conflict with the attitude of the Board on the question of unitary control as a condition precedent to the revision of the existing Hedge Contracts.—Yours etc.,

COTTON MERCHANT.

Karnatak Unification

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a well-known fact that the Kanarese Speaking districts are scattered over in different provinces. This unnatural division has disabled the people of these parts to organise themselves in promoting their best interests in matters of their material, moral, intellectual and cultural prosperity.

This unnatural and arbitary division has been a great barrier and a block to unite themselves to devise common means to achieve their cherished goal and prosperity. At present the fate of Karnatak is like the ruins of Hampi or the forgotten empire of Vijayanagar. It is an object of curiosity to outside visitors and seers and nothing more. On the north the Maharashtrians are day by day converting the Kanarese parts into Marathi-speaking parts and on the south the Andhras are doing the same. The Kanarese parts situated in the Nizam's territory are rapidly being converted into Urdu speaking ones. So Karnatak is just like a man affected by paralysis. It has no power to cure and set right its own parts.

A resolution for the unification of Karnatak has been introduced by Mr. V. N. Jog, in the Bombay Assembly. The Maharashtrians and other neighbours of Karnatak should realise that they cannot live in peace and prosperity by obstructing the progress of Karnatak. It is an established fact that one advances his own interests in promoting the interests of his neighbour. An attempt is made to hush up the question of unification by some politically-minded people with a mere reply that the would-be-united province will not be a self-supporting one, but facts are to the contrary. Messrs. U. Ram Rao, and M. P. Patil, have pointed out that there will be a surplus of over 48 lakhs of rupees after meeting all the expenses. (Vide "Bombay Chronicle" of 28-3-1938).

After a thorough enquiry the Nehru report forcibly recommended the case for unification of Karnatak. The Andhras have been successful in getting a bill passed for the formation of provinces on linguistic basis in the Madras Assembly. Unfortunately, Karnatak is lacking in vigorous people who can bring their influence to bear upon others. On the contrary there are certain Karnatakis who are pro-Maharashtrians. Among such men the president of the K.P.C.C. and the Deputy President of the Bombay Assembly are some. Their attitude towards this question can be discerned by all. The people of Karnatak vehemently denounce their attitude and strongly urge the Ministry to make this an important and common question and see that it is carried through the Assembly as early as possible. If it is and not done so, it will assume the form of a serious agitation and the Ministry cannot expect co-operation and help from Karnatak.—Yours. etc.

V. C. YAGATI,
Haveri,
President Tarun Sangh.
April 2.

J. J. School Of Arts

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—Your correspondent Mr. V V. Oak, the Chairman of the Art Society of India, has done well in coming out in defence of his Society in your esteemed issue of the 7th instant. However the letter of Mr. Oak which is an answer to Mr. D. G. Vyas' contribution, 'Sir J. J. School of Art in danger' does not clarify the issue, but makes one point clear that the Art Society of India is busily engaged in formulating a scheme of Art education in India. In that connection Mr. Oak admits of having sent a letter to the Prime Minister. No one can have anything to say against this, but one fails to understand why the scheme has been so far withheld from the public. It is surprising that so much secrecy is allowed in a matter that affects the public. It is almost two months that a criticism appeared in the issue of 'Prahabhat' and it was high time for the Art Society of India to lay its cards on the table. The movement behind the curtain gives rise to suspicion and the public is left to draw its own conclusion.

As to Mr. Vyas' pertinent query whether the Society played any part in the civic affairs of the city, Mr. Oak cites the instance of having convened a public meeting to protest against the report of the Thomas Committee, favouring the abolition of the School. So far, so good; but to infer that the Government did not adopt the T. C.'s Report because of the said protest meeting is an attempt to belittle the voice of our Nationalist press which vehemently denounced the scheme.

Further Mr. Oak contends that the disposing of the present site of the School and its buildings and shifting it to some other place would not amount to a set-back to the School because some other buildings such as the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the Elphinstone College, and the Government House have been shifted from one place to another in the past. The presumption is fallacious. This institution is based on distinct traditions of its own. The associations surrounding it for so many years, and the traditions behind it stand as a monument to the philanthropy of a great industrialist and lover of Art. The very suggestion of shifting the buildings of the School is sacrilegious and an act of disrespect to the memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the pioneer of art education in India. To the art lovers in the presidency, it is more than a temple, and Mr. Oak may as well imagine the consequences of shifting the Maruti Temple or the Jumma Musjid from their present site. Mr. Oak has dealt this theory of shifting the building to the best of his abilities and when the scheme of the Society which he represents is not published yet, one will be justified in believing that the change of the site will probably be one of the prominent items of the secret scheme.

Mr. Oak's idea of the expansion of the School is a myth as it has not been eventuated by public demand. The School is still growing. It has to build up its own traditions. Art is a very delicate question, and it requires artists of very high repute with some original contribution to their credit to be qualified to say anything in the matter. My friends and myself who are interested in Art and specially the J. J. School of Art expect that the school grows on its own lines and builds traditions of its own without being hampered by any external influence. The Art Society of India, if it has any genuine love for Art and the School, will do best at this juncture by giving a free hand in the working of the School. Let not their ambition be greater than their capacity.—Yours etc.

KHURSHED D. ANKLESARIA, B. A.,
April 12, 1938.

FALCON

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Much More Energetic since She Reduced

SAYS KRUSCHEN SALTS WORKED WONDERS

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"I have been taking Kruschen Salts now for two years. I have found them an excellent remedy for fatness. Since taking Kruschen I have lost three stone in weight, and feel much more lively and energetic. I did not diet in any special way. I am sure others would get relief if they would give Kruschen Salts a fair trial. They have certainly worked wonders with me."—(Mrs.) A.M.

Kruschen is a scientific blend of six mineral salts found in the waters of those European Spas which have been used by generations of overstout people to reduce weight. Before the first bottle of Kruschen is finished, the fat starts to go. Then, month after month the scales tell the same story—a few pounds less of superfluous flesh to burden the body and endanger the health.

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And this amazing, new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, is guaranteed. It has been proved by thousands in America and is now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 15, 1994
Muslim: Safar 12, 1357
Parsi: Avan 11, 1307
Hightide: 11-58, 23-57
Lowtide: 5-30, 17-52
Sunrise: 6h. 22m
Sunset: 6h. 56m.

S. S. Strathnaver with mails from London of March 31 due at noon.

Friday, April 15.

Good Friday: Public Holiday. Banks closed.
Population and F. H. Conference, Town Hall.

Saturday, April 16.

Easter Eve: Public Holiday: Banks closed.
S. S. Strathnaver with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Opening of A. I. Population and F. H. Conference, Town Hall, By Hon. B. G. Kher, 5-15 p.m

Domestic Occurrence

DEATHS

KARANJAWALA — Maneck Ardeshir Karanjawala, son of late Ardeshir Cowasji Karanjawala of Ahmedabad, son-in-law of Pestonji Cooverji Sabawala, husband of Nawazbanu, father of Shirin, Phiruzeh and Delber, brother of Temurasp expired 6 p. m. yesterday. Funeral at 8-0 a. m. (S.T.) to-day at 'Bay View', 16 Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and Unregistered Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Mauritius and all Mails for Reunion per Extra S.S. "Christian Huygens" via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 16th and 9 a.m. on Sunday the 17th instant respectively.

Superscribed registered and unregistered Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Singapore and all Mails for Japan per s.s. "Ryuyo Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2 and 2-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 14th instant.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Miss Emily Hunt of New Zealand will give a talk to T.S. members at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Besant Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on Thursday the 14th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Subject:—"Adyar".

FREE HINDI CLASSES

Mr. Pehlvan informs that the following free Hindi Classes will be conducted on the following days at the following places:—

1. Young Men's Hindu Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road Sunday mornings at 7-30 to 9-30 a.m.
2. Govardhan Bhuvan Khetwadi 11th Lane, Monday and Thursday evening at 6-30 to 7-30 p.m.

P. E. N. PUBLIC LECTURE

Prof. A. A. Nami Sandilvi, Secretary of the Anjuman Taraqi Urdu, Bombay, and of the Mohammadally Literary Trust and Union, will lecture in English under P.E.N. Club auspices on "The Influence of Hindustani (Urdu) on the Progress of Hindustan."

The lecture will be given to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. at the International Book House, Ash Lane, Esplanade Road, Mr. R. P. Masani, M.A., will preside. The public are cordially invited.

"SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ"

There will be a Harikatha Kalakshepam by Mr. Natesa Bhagavathar of Tiruvalur to-day (Thursday), at 8-30 p.m.

OBSTETRIC CONFERENCE

The programme for to-day (Thursday) is as under:—

8-0 a.m. to 9-0 a.m. Business meeting Wadia Hospital Board Room.

9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. Scientific Session—Toxaemia of Pregnancy Lecture Theatre, G.S.M. College.

12-30 p.m to 2-0 p.m. Lunch time Exhibition Grounds

2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. Scientific Session Discussion on Carcinoma of Cervix Lecture Theatre, G. S. M. College.

5-45 p.m. Tea party by Messrs. T. M. Thakore and Co. Exhibition Grounds.

8-30 p.m. Dinner Wadia Hospital Grounds.

THE GIRGAUM VYAYAM SHALA

"The 12th Shree Hanuman Jayanti Utsav and the 13th anniversary of the Girgaum Vyayam Shala will be celebrated on Thursday the 14th April 1938 between 6-0 and 8-30 a. m., in the Vyayam Shala Hall, Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, Bombay and between 6-30 and 8-30 p. m. the same day, there will be a demonstration of physical feats by the students of the Vyayam Shala and report reading, when all are cordially invited to attend. Mr. S. D. Sethia has kindly consented to preside."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

APOLLO—"Chandrarao More". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Prince and the Pauper." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Snow White and Seven Dwarfs" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kunku". Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p. m.
EROS—"Life Begins With Love." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—Edie Cantor's most popular comedy "Strike Me Pink" will be shown from to-day
IMPERIAL—"New Searchlight". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of Himalayas." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Laina". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Soungadi". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Chandrarao More." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Bring Up Baby." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
REGAL—"Second Honeymoon". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"300 Days and After." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

Clan Line Steamer "Clan Alpine" arrived Suez on the 11th evening.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta M.L.A., will speak on "Men and Things in the Bombay Assembly" to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. in The Hall of the Union, Bhavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

UNEVAL SEVAK MANDAL

The 26th annual gathering of the above Mandal will meet to-day (Thursday) at Hirabag Hall at 8 a. m. (B.T.) when Sjt. Ranchhodlal V. Oza will preside. Dr. J. V. Vora, Dr. D. G. Vyas Prof. Bhanushanker Vyas, Sjt. B. P. Shah and others will address the meeting.

VILE PARLE'S FAREWELL TO PRINCIPAL DESAI

VILE PARLE, April 13.
(From Our Correspondent)

Sjt. Jhinabhai R. Desai, the Principal of Smt. G. P. P. High School of Vile Parle, who is relinquishing his office to better his prospects at Ahmedabad was the recipient of good wishes and lavish tributes, on Tuesday evening at Navazbag, Vile Parle at a farewell party arranged in his honour by Sjt. Ratubhai Desai, the President of the Vile Parle Congress Committee.

SOCIAL WELFARE SOCIETY, WORLI

Under the auspices of the above Society free classes in Hindu, English and Telugu will be held at the premises of the Society for adults and children (boys and girls). Details can be had from the Hon. Secretary of the Society D. D. Chawl No. 33, Kamgarnagar, Worli between 8 and 10 a.m. and 6 and 9 p. m.

JOIN CONGRESS AND STAND UNITED

Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting was held in Mahim Bazar, Mahim on Tuesday last when Mr. I. S. Patel President presided and Lala Mangalsingh, Abdul Gafar Khan Thekedar Bombay and B. J. Mhatre addressed the meeting. The President explained the significance of the National Week and appealed to the audience to carry out the constructive programme of the Congress by becoming members of the Congress. Sardar Mangalsingh and Khansaheb laid stress on Hindu-Muslim unity. Mr. B. J. Mhatre also spoke.

National Week At Bandra

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANDRA, April 13.

The main idea underlying the celebration of the National Week was brought home to the citizens of Bandra at a public meeting held at the Rangari's Chawls when the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Finance Minister addressed a cosmopolitan audience of Hindus, Muslims, and Christians.

The Hon Mr Morarji Desai opened his speech by recalling an event in English history, during the invasion of the Spanish Armada. He pointed out that at that time in England, the Roman Catholics were hated by the Protestants who were the rulers. But when the danger of invasion by a foreign power loomed up, all differences were forgotten and Catholic and Protestant fought shoulder to shoulder and drove away the Spanish.

So too, the Minister said, should we in India follow that example. Differences between communities there will always be. But such differences, he emphasised, must be submerged in fighting for our common cause. He urged on the audience in keeping the spirit of nationalism and freedom always alive.

Lady Lumley reading her address when opening new premises of Anjuman-i-Islam Girls' School.

LATE MR. D. C. THANAWALLA

(From A Correspondent.)

It is with profound sorrow that we record the sudden and premature death at a young age of 40 of Mr. Dadi C. Thanawalla, Weaving Master, the Hindustan Mills, which took place on March 27 after a very short illness.

After finishing up his school career at the Esplanade High School, he joined the Spring Mills as an apprentice in the Weaving Department. He was only 16 years of age then, yet his sincerity in work won for him the favour of all his superiors and gradually marked his way for a better and prosperous future. He worked there as an Assistant Weaving Master for about 4 years, during which period he was held

LATE MR. D. C. THANAWALLA

in high esteem both by workers and his superiors as well.

As he was offered a better position by the late Mr. Jal Jassawalla, Superintendent of the Vishnoo Laxmi Mills at Sholapur, he accepted the same and worked there as first Assistant Weaving Master in the Vishnu Mills for 2 years. During this period he showed exceptional ability in his work and tact in handling labour, and his work was so much appreciated by his superiors that he was given the charge of Laxmi Mills where he worked for 8 years. During this period of 10 years in Sholapur, the Late Mr. Thanawalla achieved such a good reputation for him in Sholapur market that he was offered the post of Weaving Master and Manager in the Jam Mills of Messrs. Lalji Narayanji & Co., and he accepted this position and there he worked for about 8 years. During this latter period his services were lent to Madras United Mills (a sister mill under the same agents), for a year to organise the Mills and to place it on a sound footing which he did to the entire satisfaction of the agents.

Again after that he was offered a better job in Bombay, and as he desired to be by the side of his mother in her old age, he accepted the post of a Weaving Master in the Hindustan Mills.

He leaves behind him an old mother, sisters, brothers and a large circle of friends both in Bombay and Sholapur to mourn the loss.

Baroda Share Market Crisis

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, April 12.

The City of Baroda is now passing through another financial crisis sequel to the crash of two prominent share and stock brokers covering an amount of more than Rs. 20 lakhs.

There is heavy rush of depositors on other shops. Situation is very tense and people have become very nervous.

DELHI:—Mr. A. G. Clow paid a visit to Dr. Agarwal's Eye Institute, Delhi, on the 11th April.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Suburban sanitation will take quite a long time before it reaches perfection. This it is expected will be achieved once the drainage plants are put in working order but I have very doubt about this. With all this talk of sanitation, the suburban area has many places neglected, and very unhealthy situations prevail.

A correspondent from Bandra writes to inform me of one such plot.

Writes my correspondent: "the vacant plot along St. Paul's Road in the Kantwady Scheme, near the wall, which separates, Chimbai from this scheme, is at present used by the Koli fisherwomen and the Mahar women, living in Chimbai as latrines.

The Municipality would be wise to provide public latrines for these poor people rather than try to merely stop the nuisance with the aid of a Pathan watchman.

Some years ago one such proposal of building a latrine at Chimbai on the shore and the another between Sherly and Rajan, was put before the Board, but nothing profitable has come of it as yet.

ANNUAL BOAT RACE.

Bandra Yacht Club is, I am told to hold on Easter Sunday their 8th. annual sports on Chapel Road, Sea-shore.

The sports are to commence with a boat race at 2-30 p. m. which is expected to be very keenly competed for this year. At 3 p. m. will be held a half mile swimming race

General sports will be held at 4 p. m. concluding with a whist drive. The sports are open to the general public.

THANA "AT HOME"

On Sunday, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Mahiuddin, Personal Assistant to the Collector of Thana was given an "At Home" by Mr. Shaikh Musa Usman, Municipal Councillor, friends, and admirers, on the eve of his going on long leave.

Among those present to wish Mr. Mohiuddin farewell were, Mr. C. T. Ranadive, President Thana Municipality, Dr. Bhatavdekar, Civil Surgeon and Rao Bahadur B. H. Shringarpure, Municipal Councillor.

FOR ANTI-T. B. FUND

Gala Performance At Metro Cinema

The Publicity Secretary of the Anti-T. B. Fund writes:—

Messrs. Metro Theatre Bombay Ltd., have offered the whole of the proceeds of the opening performance at the new Cinema to Lady Lumley as their donation to the All-India Anti-Tuberculosis Fund.

Messrs. Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer India Ltd., are providing the film programme. Her Excellency has gladly accepted the offer and has asked Mr. Rowland Jones to be Chairman of a special sub-committee which she has formed to assist him in ensuring the success of the evening. The exact date has not yet been fixed, but it is anticipated the theatre will be ready early in June.

The film programme will be composed of specially selected items which have not before been shown in Bombay.

As the Hon. Dr. Gilder has pointed out in his recently issued appeal—"this is a fund which all should support irrespective of race, caste, creed or politics," and it is hoped that the Cinema-going public of Bombay will respond in their usual generous way by filling the theatre to capacity.

EUROPEANIZING POLICE

PONDICHERRY, April 13.

The Government of French India are effecting a thorough reorganisation of their police force, Europeanising the services as part of their programme. Accordingly the Government have recruited four European officers, M. M. Deivaux, Walter, Despeyroux and Dugue from the Police Gendarmerie in France, to the French India Police corps. They arrived to-day in Pondicherry by French mail steamer s.s. "Andre Lebon". The need for strengthening the police force, it is understood, arose owing to the recent continued labour and political troubles in Pondicherry and Karaikal. It may be mentioned that on account of these troubles, a Special Reserve European Regiment was requisitioned from Saigon, which is still retained in Pondicherry. For the sake of convenience, the Government are dividing the Police Department into administrative and executive branches. M. Brissaud (administrator of colonies of France) has been placed at the head of the administrative branch.

A feature of the re-organisation of the police services will be the creation, in the near future, of what is known as the "Bureau de la Presse" (Press Bureau), which will ultimately be amalgamated with the administrative branch of the police services for effective control of the Press in French India.—A. P.

A. I. POPULATION AND FAMILY HYGIENE CONFERENCE

The arrangements for the All-India Population and Family Hygiene Conference are nearly complete. A number of experts on health, hygiene and population problems including the representatives of the Central and Provincial Govts. and Indian States are expected to attend. The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, will open the Conference and the Exhibition at the Town Hall at 5-15 p. m. on Saturday the 16th inst. In the unavoidable absence of Sir Vepa Ramesam, the President-Elect of the Conference, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

After the opening session, the Conference divides into sections and the sectional chairmen are Mr. P. K. Wattal of Madras, Mrs. Hamid Ali of Satara, Prof. Radhakamal Mukherjee of Lucknow, Prof. R. B. Lal of Calcutta, Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, Lt. Col. S. S. Sokhey, Lt. Col. Spackman, and Lt. Col. A. Y. Dabholkar. Among the subjects to be discussed are Poverty and unemployment by Mr. Wattal, Recuperative Exercises after Pregnancy by Dr. Eleanor Rathbone, the diet of Indian labourers by Dr. P. P. Pillai, History of Birth Control movement in India and Birth Control in Bombay by Prof. G. S. Ghurye.

EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition arranged in connection with the Conference is the first of its kind in this country and should prove of great educative value to all. The stalls will be "Birth Control and Sterilization", Housing in relation to Health, Venereal diseases, Vithal Statistics, Economics and Sociology and Eugenics. A fee of annas two is charged for entrance and this includes admission to Cinema films which will be shown from 6 to 8 p. m. daily from 17th to 19th.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Public Meeting at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on Sunday (17th) at 6-15 p. m. should be particularly interesting as the speakers who are speaking on the various aspects of the subject are experts in their line. The subject is "Population Problems in India." Speakers are: Prof. Radhakamal Mukherjee, Mr. Wattal, Mrs. E. How-Martyn and Mrs. Hamid Ali. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir is presiding.

The social side is not neglected. There is a pleasure Cruise in this Harbour on Monday the 18th when an excellent programme of music is arranged and refreshments served. The cost per head is only Re. 1/8.

AT-HOME.

On the 19th there is an At-Home by Lady Jehangir to the members and delegates. It is hoped that people in Bombay will take advantage of the Conference and Exhibition as it is not likely to be held in Bombay again for years to come.

On the opening day, only invited persons can attend and the whole programme will therefore be broadcasted for the benefit of the Public.

PATHE

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It will be the most widely discussed musical as well as motion picture event of the season. Don't miss it.

Popular Prices. Book early.

EXCESSES IN MANSA STATE

Bombay Women's Protest Meeting

The excesses committed in Mansa State came in for strong condemnation at the Women's meeting held on Tuesday evening at Hirabaug.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi who presided condemned the excesses perpetrated in the Mansa State, on Kisans in general and the womenfolk in particular. It was the imperative duty of everywoman to protest against the insulting treatment meted out to the women of the State and she hoped that all the women's associations would protest against it. Most of the States, she said were governed in an autocratic manner.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel then moved a resolution strongly protesting against the insulting treatment meted out to the women in Mansa State and asking the State authorities and the Mahikantha political Agent to rule the State according to law and to respect the honour of women.

Mrs. Jaishree Raiji, Kusumben Munshi, Bachuben Thakkar and Ratanben Mehta spoke in favour of the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. G. S. Amin, Secretary of the East African Indian Delegation, who is staying at Sirdar Griha, is leaving by s.s. "Kenya" to-day for Mombasa.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1938

CITY MUNICIPALITY BILL

The Official Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, to be shortly introduced in the Bombay legislature is, like similar measures affecting other local bodies in the Presidency, intended to make the old Act more democratic and otherwise to conform it to present conditions. Its main features, as pointed out in the statement of objects and reasons, are: (1) the abolition of nominations, (2) the appointment of the Commissioner of Police, the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust and the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, as ex-officio councillors; (3) the introduction of the system of adult franchise for the purpose of elections to be held in 1942 and thereafter; (4) the extension of the term of the Corporation from 3 years to 4 years with effect from 1942; (5) the reduction of the maximum and minimum of the salary of the Municipal Commissioner; (6) the reduction in the salaries of certain officers mentioned in Section 74, and prescribing the qualifications and mode of appointment of officers mentioned in Section 74 as well as in Section 80A and (7) the redistribution of wards. It will be seen from this that the Bill is a notable improvement upon the present Act, though some may feel that the improvement is not radical enough. The most striking defect in the Bill is that in respect of his appointment and powers and responsibilities the Municipal Commissioners continues to be inadequately under the control of the Municipal Corporation though under a responsible Ministry he cannot afford to play the bureaucrat.

Adult Franchise

The most important provision in the Bill is the introduction of adult franchise with effect from 1942. And now that this popular reform is no longer a pious ideal but as good as a settled fact, one need not much worry that it is not being enforced immediately. In the first place the five rupee franchise that will be in force at the next election is a fairly wide and democratic one; and if the voters take the trouble to organise themselves properly, they can see that the Municipal Corporation is no longer the preserve of the propertied classes. Secondly, the interval between now and the inauguration of adult franchise may be utilised for the necessary systematic education of the adult electorate about their civic rights and responsibilities. Adult franchise will enable the poorest and the most backward community to secure the full representation due to it on the population basis, provided the community is well organised. We use the word community here in a general sense and not in the sense of a religious group or a caste. Organisation on communal or caste lines for civic purposes must be sternly discountenanced. It is true that voting on communal lines is still more common in the city than one would care to admit. The evil would be aggravated by adult franchise unless it is counteracted by non-communal organisation. The increase in the number of voters under a wider franchise seems to have led to the proposal to increase the number of constituencies or wards from seven to nineteen. We fear the splitting up is carried too far. The difficulty about polling by a large number of voters can be met by the provision of more polling booths in each ward.

Question Of Salaries

Another notable feature in the Bill is the reduction in the salaries of certain officers including the Municipal Commissioner. The reduction does not go far enough, considering the standards set by the Congress and the example set by the Madras Corporation. It is true that the Bill refers to only such salaries as can be altered only by legislation. But the very scale of reduction is insufficient. And it will not be fair to enforce a higher scale of reduction in the case of lower salaries. In the years to come local bodies will have to undertake larger and more responsibilities and will accordingly need to appoint many more officials. In the present financial position it will be impossible to appoint these unless the higher salaries are considerably reduced. The present disparity between the highest salary on the one hand and the lowest salary or the average income of the citizen on the other is scandalously wide, and it is not proper to keep it so year after year, decade after decade. It is grossly untrue to say that further reduction than on the scale proposed will adversely affect efficiency. It will be very difficult for local bodies in the future to discharge their responsibilities satisfactorily except with additional taxation. And it will be difficult for them to impose fresh taxes unless they can satisfy the taxpayers that they have made every possible economy in the expenditure on staff.

Education Of Muslim Girls

Few organisations in India have rendered greater services in the cause of education of Muslims than the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay of which the late Badruddin Tyebji was the president until his death. But, in Bombay as everywhere else in the country, the efforts made to spread education among Muslims have been confined mostly to the education of boys and the education of girls has been sadly, and we may add, criminally, neglected. What is known as the Aligarh movement of the late Sir Syed Ahmed did much to accelerate progress of education among Muslim boys, but even the Aligarh movement devoted no attention to the needs of Muslim girls. If, therefore in spite of great efforts and considerable expenditure of money, the Muslims as a community still continue to remain backward, the cause must mainly be traced to the neglect of the education of girls. The existence of the pernicious system of purdah has been largely responsible for this neglect. Even in this progressive Presidency until two years ago when the Anjuman-i-Islam started its school in two small rooms on Nishanpada Road there was only one purdah school for Muslim girls. That the school has satisfied a keenly-felt want is evident from the growth in the number of pupils within two years. Thanks to the help and co-operation of the Trustees of the Nematullabhai Abdul Tyeb Maskati Trust and of Saboo Baug, it has become possible to remove the school to more spacious premises which were opened by Lady Lumley on Tuesday. But, as Mr. Haji Mahomed Agboatwala, President of the Anjuman, pointed out, even with all the help that the Anjuman was offered by the various Trusts "it would not have been possible for us to start the school on its present basis had it not been for the great encouragement and generous help that we have been promised by the Government." Mr. Agboatwala added :"We cannot pass this occasion without making a special reference to the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister and Minister for Education, who expressed to the representatives of the Anjuman his complete sympathy towards any scheme for furthering the education of the Purdah Muslim girls". The Muslim community cannot find a more sympathetic Education Minister than Mr. Kher nor a more helpful Government than the present one. They must, therefore, use the present opportunity to their own utmost advantage by realising their own past neglect of the education of girls and putting forth vigorous efforts to make up for it.

GERMAN MINORITIES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Truth About Their Treatment

By "AN INDIAN OBSERVER"

We in India have been hearing much about the condition of minorities in Czechoslovakia. But since Germany's annexation of Austria this question is attracting the attention of the world and many are of opinion that the future of Europe depends much on the settlement of this issue. We in India have also a very puzzling minority question; hence it is in our interest for us to make a thorough study of this problem.

German and other minorities are found not only in Czechoslovakia but also in Poland, Italy and other European countries but strangely enough we do not hear anything about Germans in any other country than Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia is held throughout the civilised world as a model democratic State and she is rightly proud of the fact that her minorities are treated to the highest standard of equality and justice—in a degree more than what she is bound under the terms of the Peace Treaty. This is only the natural result of enlightened rule of her wise leaders: the late President Masaryk and his very able successor Dr. Benes.

Not an artificial creation

Czechoslovakia, or the Kingdom of Bohemia, as it was called before the war and known for centuries, suffered for three hundred years under the terrific pressure of Germanisation and it is impossible to believe that now when she attained freedom she would use the same medicine for her minorities particularly for the Germans who had chosen the kingdom of Bohemia as their native land, for, we must not lose sight of the fact that first was the Kingdom of Bohemia and the Germans came centuries later to settle down there and they lived in perfect peace and understanding with the Czechs. Czechoslovakia is not a creation of the World War in the sense that it is an artificial creation, on the contrary, the history of Czechoslovakia dates back to the 6th century and occasional squabbles with the Germans are spread over a period of 1000 years. These periods of quarrels, one may observe with satisfaction, intermingled with longer periods of peace. Should anyone be puzzled about the kaleidoscope of the minorities in Czechoslovakia he could learn from history that this country was at the cross roads of many historical movements and upheavals, and her population had to bear many of the consequences of the European turmoils (30 years invasion of the Sweds, religious wars, Tartar invasion etc.) Consequently the Czechoslovaks acquired a certain tact in dealing with other sections of the people. Now, we are again at the historical point when Czechoslovakia, as it happened several times in the past, is attracting attention of the world, not because there is a German minority in the country—for this argument is only a ruse for much bigger game in which Czechoslovakia does not want to play the role of those poor little nations of the Aesop's Fables. If, however, it is only the minority problem which is disturbing the peace of Europe, the Czechoslovak is alive to the situation.

1937 Declaration

A year ago, on 18th February, 1937, the Czechoslovak Government made a declaration laying down concrete measures to solve the economic, cultural and social spheres of the minorities and it is interesting to review the work of the past one year in this direction.

The application of the terms of this declaration came mainly into consideration in respect of the German minority which is the numerically largest and most progressive of all minorities in Czechoslovakia.

The relative number of Germans in the State service shows that in the course of the past one year some 1500 new German officials and 5500 German workers have been engaged by the State which makes an average of 28.4 per cent. in the total of State employees. As regards State contracts the advantage of the system for the Germans has been reflected in the fact of their securing a whole series of contracts running into millions of crowns. In the sphere of Social Welfare and Health Measures complete autonomy has been given to German organisations. In the granting of subventions out of State funds a strict proportion is observed from the nationality angle. The Ministry of Commerce devotes a great attention to the frontier areas where Germans are predominant. As regards fostering of export trade it is to be noted that the Germans in Czechoslovakia hold more than 50 per cent of total capital invested in the large and medium sized undertakings in the country. so

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 7)

THE CLIVEDEN SET

The Real Rulers Of British Big Business

By Suresh Vaidya

The monopolistic tendency of capitalism eventually concentrates the complete political and economic power of a country into the hands of a few magnates. In America we had the classic example of the J. P. Morgan and Rockefeller groups. In France we have the Schneieder-Skoda group of armament manufacturers. In Germany we have the Thyssen-Krupp group of steel magnates. And in England, the doyen of imperialism in the world, we have just unearthed their counterpart. They are known as the Cliveden Set.

This Cliveden Set is the ruler of Britain to-day. It is this group which is directing the foreign policy of the country. It is this group which is prompting the country to arm itself to such an extent that it will prove the ruination of Britain. It is this group that is responsible for launching one of the most disastrous home policies which has deprived the average English family of two meals in a week.

Who does this group consist of, this Cliveden Set, which has recently blazed into prominence, and whose name echoes in all the four corners of the world? Who are these people who have the destinies of the British Empire, with its population of over 400 million people in their hands?

It is necessary to know them, for their recent manoeuvres have had far-reaching effects, have strengthened the hands of the war-makers, Hitler and Mussolini, have brought the spectre of war nearer.

Lady Astor

To many Indians the name of Lady Astor is not unknown. To the Round Table Conference delegates she has acted as the hostess on many an occasion. Mahatma Gandhi himself has enjoyed hospitality at her home. Lady Astor is the mouthpiece of liquor manufacturers of England. she has been the greatest opponent of prohibition in the history of Britain.

The immense fortune of the Astors is built upon liquor traffic. The ancestors of the Astors was a German who went to America to seek his fortune.

These Astors then came to England. With the fortune they had already accumulated in the United States they began to spread their financial influence in Britain. To-day they are the controllers of vast financial interests. Major John Astor, M.P., the chief of the family, is to-day the director of one of the Big Five Banks of England called the Hambros Bank, whose one director, C. J. Hambro, is also a director of the Bank of England. He is also the director of the Great Western Railways, one of the three biggest railway companies in the British Isles. He is the director of the Phoenix Assurance Company which has a capital of 36 million pounds, and which each year has paid a dividend of 60 per cent. Major Astor is again the owner and proprietor of "The London Times" which has come to be regarded as the mouthpiece of the British Government. He is also the proprietor of "The Observer," of which J. L. Garvin, the 'chalker-out' of British foreign policy, is the editor.

Pro-Fascist

The Astor family have four members in the House of Commons. They are Major Astor himself; Lady Astor; her son Bill Astor, now Parliamentary Private Secretary for Navy; and Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M.P. for Rutland, who is Lady Astor's son-in-law. This is the core of this group. But, of course, these four family members of a British ruling family are not all that constitutes the group. That group is composed of friends and associates of the Astors who gather at week-end parties in the country palace of the Astors called "Cliveden House," at Taplow, in the county of Buckinghamshire.

The whole Cliveden Set consists of the Astors, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Lord Halifax, better known in India as Viceroy Lord Irwin, Lord Lothian, Lord Londonderry, Mr. Frank Dawson, Editor of "The London Times," J. L. Garvin of the "Observer" and Tom Jones, formerly deputy secretary to the Cabinet. There is the real Cliveden Set. But there are others attached to it, like Mr. Lennox-Boyd, the pro-Franco Under-Secretary for Labour and Henry Channon, a member of Parliament and a close friend of Herr Von Ribbentrop. Needless to say that the Cliveden Set has the blessings of men like Lord Baldwin; and the Earl of Minto.

The Set is pro-Fascist, and particularly pro-Hitler. The Astors have a great admiration for Hitler. They think Hitler alone can deliver the world of the menace of Bolshevism. They are anti-French and anti-Russian.

Their method of work is systematic. Lord Lothian and Tom Jones act as feelers, that is when the set want to know how a country is feeling, Lord Lothian goes out tries to find out the opinion and strength of the country. Lord Lothian's recent visit to India is not without significance. It is a pity that he was received in high Congress circles, for there is fear of confidence being imparted. When the feelers have brought the necessary information back, it is tried out in "The Times" and the "Observer." From it is judged the reaction of the public. Then with all the data on hand, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Ministers and the others are invited to a week-end party at Cliveden.

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 3)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

BRITISH PROTEST TO MEXICO

Britain has sent a note to Mexico protesting against the expropriation of foreign oil properties, or rather British oil properties and she does so because, forsooth, "the consequences have been a denial of justice and transgression of international law." Certain other denials of justice and transgressions of international law spring to mind as also the attitude of British statesmanship towards them and one feels surprised at the hypocrisy of it all. But while there is no doubt that the British protest is altogether ridiculous and unjustified—indeed the note itself virtually admits the right of the Mexican Government to expropriate—and especially so in view of the acquiescence of America which is closely concerned in the matter, there is, fundamentally, consistency in the British protest. The expropriation deprives British capitalists and financiers of their interests and—an equally important consideration—the strengthening of the Cardenas' regime militates against the growth and spread of Fascism of which Britain is now the unofficial but "realistic" agent. Hence also the marked difference between the respective policies of the U.S.A. and Great Britain.

"PALESTINE TO-DAY"

Mr. Shohet dislikes "surfeit of propaganda," "emotionalism" and "sentiment." We sympathise with him, for he seems to ignore what is world-wide propaganda in favour of the virtual transfer of Palestine to Jewry. What is more, it does not occur to him that the very grounds on which this transfer is sought to be justified are not exactly free from emotional sentimentalism, and that the more eloquent is the plea the more emotional is the "sentiment." We suggest to Mr. Shohet that it is not mere "sentiment" to defend the rights of a people to what has been their homeland for, shall we say, a good few centuries and it is not mere "sentiment' to support their aspirations to freedom and sovereignty which every people rightly claims and for which it even sheds its blood as in a holy cause. We at least cannot accept the thesis—and this is what the Jewish case amounts to—that the people of Palestine have existed for these centuries only to hand over their country to the world Zionist Congress and its champion, Great Britain. This, we repeat, is the "vital reality" of the situation.

A PARADOXICAL POSITION

We are grateful to Mr. Shohet for testifying to the position that this paper has always taken up and will continue to take up in the matter of the persecution of Jews in Germany, Austria Poland and elsewhere. Indeed, we regard it as the elementary duty of every one with any human feeling in him to raise his voice against injustices and brutalities that have been perpetrated by so-called civilised people against innocent Jews. But our attitude in regard to Palestine is also based on essentially similar considerations; it is a protest against a manifest injustice to innocent people. By the way, does it occur to the protagonists of 'Palestine for the Jews' that their claim to Palestine as "their country" rather strengthens the fundamental argument of Herr Hitler and the Nazis? For, if after a lapse of centuries Palestine still belongs to Jews and *vice versa* the corollary is that, inspite of as many centuries in, for instance, Germany, they are no better than outsiders and foreigners, that they do not belong to Germany much less does Germany belong to them. We, of course, do not agree with this position. We believe that Jews of Germany, having made that country their home and having given of their best to the life of their country and the German people are as much "German" as any German Aryan and are entitled to the same rights and privileges. This is "the vital reality" of the Jewish problem in countries in which they are persecuted. But no man can claim to belong to two countries enjoying privileges of nationality in both at one and the same time.

WAIT AND HOPE

Gandhiji's statement on the progress of his negotiations with the Bengal Government will cause disappointment to many especially as it follows reports of early release of all detenus and a number of selected political prisoners. It now appears that everything is uncertain just at present and that it may be nearly a month before definite decisions are taken by the Government. The main difficulty is with regard to assurances from the prisoners about their present attitude towards non-violence. On the one hand the Government declare that their policy cannot be entirely determined by the prisoners' statements or Gandhiji's assurances based thereon. On the other hand a number of Regulation prisoners flatly refuse to discuss with Gandhiji their past or future and their political opinions so long as they are in detention. Their point of view is —and we cannot but sympathise with it—that it is against their self-respect even to seem to purchase liberty by giving an undertaking in the form of an assurance. In the circumstances we can only hope that further negotiations may end what now seems a stalemate. And certainly Gandhiji's advice should be scrupulously followed that, so long as negotiations continue, agitation for the release of the detenus and prisoners should be suspended.

BEFITTING RECOGNITION

The unveiling of the portrait of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in the Bar Library of the Bombay High Court was but a befitting recognition of his services to the profession. To have followed such an arduous calling for more than half a century and still to be going strong is itself a unique achievement, but Sir Chimanlal has many more to his credit. A legal luminary of the first rank, it was his success on the Original Side, which paved the way to what one may appropriately term the Indianisation of the Bombay High Court Bar. There are, of course, many other facets to Sir Chimanlal's career. He is as much a doyen among the Liberals as among lawyers, and whatever view young India may take of his politics, it cannot be gainsaid that he has rendered conspicuous services to the public life of the Presidency in a variety of ways. The portrait of such a veteran ought to serve not only as an encouragement and inspiration to his colleagues at the Bar, but also as a reminder of the duties a lawyer owes to society in the larger sphere of public life.

ZIONIST PAPERS, PLEASE COPY!

LONDON, April 12.

The voting on a division in the House of Commons, to-day, resulted in a tie when Commander O. Locker-Lampson asked leave to introduce a Jewish Citizenship Bill. One hundred and fourteen voted for the grant of leave, and the same number against. The Speaker gave his casting vote in favour of the Bill, which was read the first time. The Bill seeks to give Jews in lands other than Palestine the right to call themselves citizens of Palestine and to be regarded as protected persons under the Mandate—Reuter.

* * *

The Bombay Presidency Liberal Party Conference will be held at Satara on April 30 and May 1.

It is rumoured that a prominent retired public man has kindly lent his drawing room for the purpose.

* * *

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar will preside over the Conference and Principal Mahajani "has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee."

That leaves Sir Chimanlal Setalvad to propose and second resolutions which will be passed unanimously by Sir Phiroze Sethna and Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

* * *

"Referring to measures to help the villager make the most of his resources, Mr. Jenkins (Chief Commissioner of Delhi) said that there was a limit beyond which human ingenuity could not go, and no measures, whether official or non-official were going to make a new heaven and a new earth for the villager."

—Press Report.

What? Is British Trusteeship of the masses down-hearted? It must not throw the sponge as it were. After all it has only had a very brief time of 150 years to struggle with its God-given (?) duty.

* * *

Speaking at the opening of the Anjuman-i-Islam Girls' School, Mr. Agboatwalla, President of the Board of Trustees, paid a tribute to Mr. Kher and declared, "But even with all the help that the Anjuman received from the trusts, it would not have been possible for it to start the school on its present basis had it not been for the great encouragement and generous help promised by Government."

Impossible. At least we flatly refuse to admit that the anti-Muslim Hindu Congress Government could be capable of doing what Muslims like Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Sir Rafiuddin, etc., never did in the headquarters of the Muslim Leader, Mr. Jinnah.

We are sure this is malicious propaganda for which the Muslim League must publicly denounce Mr. Agboatwalla.

* * *

Lady Lumley who declared the school open said that "as a community the Muslims of Bombay stood in great need of such an institution."

The implication, conscious or unconscious, being that that need has been met through the assistance of the Congress Government. Mr. Jinnah must at once issue a protest against the Governor and his wife taking sides in Congress League controversy to the prejudice of the League and, therefore, or Muslim interests.

* * *

HELP TO TYPHOON VICTIMS

Bengal Efforts

We are deeply disappointed to note that these Government efforts do not include precautionary measures to protect Messrs. A. K. Fazlul Huq and company against the political typhoon which is gathering so menacingly.

* * *

'That young man stays to an unearthly hour every night, Gladys,' said an irate father to his youngest daughter. 'What does your mother say about it?'

'Well, dad,' Gladys replied, as she turned to go upstairs, 'she says that men haven't changed a bit.'

FURORE IN SCHOOLS COMMITTEE MEETING

Spate Of Adjournments And Points Of Order

MOVE TO EXPUNGE PROCEEDINGS OF LAST SESSION AND ITS SEQUEL

When the Schools Committee met to discuss on Wednesday evening the notice of a motion from Mr. D. S. Babrekar and Dr. Mrs. Malini B. Sukthankar, seeking to expunge the proceedings of the meeting of the same body, held on April 6 last, there was a great furore.

Mr. M. M. Killedar was proposed to the Chair in the absence of Mr. M. A. Karanjawala, who was unanimously elected Chairman to the Committee but who could not attend the meeting as his health did not permit him to do so.

HARD TASK FOR CHAIR.

Priority having been given to the motion of Mr. Babrekar, as was desired by its joint movers the subject matter of discussion gave rise to three adjournment motions, a crop of points of order, constant interruptions and talks across the table, to such an extent that the Chairman of the meeting had to intervene on several occasions.

It will be recalled that a similar objection was raised by some members of the Committee, when Mr. Killedar was proposed to the Chair in the absence of Mr. Karanjawalla, due to his ill-health at the meeting which elected him as they contended that business transacted at such an irregularly constituted meeting would be 'ultra vires'. The meeting on that occasion ended without transacting any business.

"ULTRA VIRES" PLEA.

But when it met again on Wednesday, the first item on the agenda was a letter to the Acting Secretary of the Schools Committee from the brother of Mr. M. A. Karanjawala in reply to the inquiries made by the former, stating his (Mr. M. A. Karanjawala's) inability to attend the meeting but wishing the work of the Committee to be carried on as usual, pending his recovery.

Mr. Babrekar's joint notice of motion sought to expunge the proceedings of the last meeting, as it was "irregularly held and constituted," the proceedings, therefore, being "ab initio ultra vires."

Before it was moved Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji moved an adjournment duly seconded, but it was lost when put to vote.

After the notice of motion was duly tabled Mr. M. V. Donde raised a point of order stating that they were asked to do a thing of which they were not aware, as the minutes were not confirmed. Moreover, the notice of motion was vague and referred to a thing, which was not recorded.

Dr. Mrs. Malini B. Sukthanker said the Committee was entitled to express its opinion and that was what they were doing.

As information about the history of the meeting was solicited by Mr. Donde, Mr. Babrekar proceeded to do so but in the middle, he was asked by the chair to discuss the point of order.

HINT FOR LEGAL OPINION.

Discussion, then, proceeded along the lines of different interpretations given for minutes of a meeting and the "proceedings recorded." Mr. Babrekar made a distinction while Mr. Donde asked, "Have the proceedings any validity if they are not confirmed?"

While the Committee was meandering into this maze of discussions, the Chairman wanted to consult competent legal opinion and some of the members left their seats to consult legal opinions on their respective points of view and discussions, therefore, came to a dead-end.

After these members returned to their seats, Mr. R. A. Gole moved that discussion of the item be postponed till after the minutes were signed Mr I S Patel seconded the resolution, which was carried.

After the Chairman of the meeting had signed the minutes of the last meeting, the Committee took up consideration of the notice of motion, when again Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, moved for another adjournment, which was seconded by Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji. The move proved futile, as the votes disclosed.

Mr. V. C. Setalvad, then, raised another point of order citing a section of the Municipal Act and contended that the proceedings were not vitiated.

CHAIRMAN INTERVENES.

When discussion was going on, Mr. Babrekar interrupted and Mr. Setalvad protested. "You interrupted me when I was talking," said the one, while the other replied: "I did not." For more than five times, assertions and denials of the same made across the table, when the Chairman intervened.

At another stage, Mr. Donde asked in what category of the Rules of Procedure, such an act would fall. Under such Rules, there were three categories for expunging the minutes of the last meeting, namely, libellous, grossly offensive or objectionable. He suggested that legal opinion might be obtained in that matter too.

The Chairman postponed the consideration of the subject till after competent legal opinion was obtained as he said that it involved an important point of law.

SECRETARY'S APPEAL FAILS.

At this stage a third adjournment was moved and before the meeting proceeded with it, the Acting Secretary of the Committee appealed to it to come to some conclusion, as several cheques had to be signed and the department was in great difficulties.

The adjournment was moved by Dr. Mrs. Sukthankar and seconded by Mr. Babrekar and it was passed, in the midst of the Acting Secretary's repeated appeal drowned in the simultaneous replies of some members: "We cannot help it."

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IS IT SABOTAGING CONGRESS MOVE?

Huq Party's Role In Delaying Decision On Bengal Politicals Issue

CALCUTTA, April 13.

Both Congress and non-Congress politicians are unanimous in paying tributes to Mahatma Gandhi's statesmanship in carrying on negotiations for a second time with the Bengal Government for release of different classes of political prisoners although divergent views are held about the ultimate result of the parley.

SEARCH FOR SOLUTION

One section believes that the negotiations have been fairly successful as both Mahatma Gandhi and Sir Nazimuddin appear to be anxious to meet each other's point of view to find out a solution without in any way jeopardising law and order in the Province.

EARLY DECISION

According to this section the decision of the Government is expected to be taken earlier than the period indicated by Mahatma Gandhi, probably at the first meeting of the Council of Ministers provisionally fixed for sometime next week.

While the other section believe that inspite of the great weight lent by Mahatma Gandhi to the negotiations for securing release of politicals, the Bengal Government are not likely to respond to the popular will to any appreciable extent.

SABOTAGING CONGRESS MOVE

This feeling of pessimism on their part is based on what is characterised as the mandate of the Ministerial Coalition Party to the Home Minister not to accede to the suggestions of Mahatma Gandhi in this behalf straight off, thereby adding to the prestige of the Congress Party, which is alleged to be making persistent attempts to dislodge the present Ministry.

The Hon. Mr. N. R. Sarkar saw Gandhiji again to-day.—United Press.

FURTHER NATIONALIST SUCCESS

SALAMANCA, April 13.

The Nationalists claim to have pushed along the valleys in Northern Aragon towards the Pyrenees, and captured a further 15 villages.—Reuter.

Chamberlain's Foreign Policy

NO DISAPPROVAL BY ANY DOMINION GOVERNMENT

MacDonald's Reply In Commons; Light On Ammunition Supplied To China And Japan

LONDON, April 12.

Replying to a Commons question Captain Euan Wallace Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Board of Trade said that licences issued since July 1, 1937, for export of war materials from the United Kingdom destined for China and for Japan numbered respectively nineteen and eight.

The total value of arms ammunition and military and naval stores registered as consigned from the United Kingdom to China from July 1, 1937, to February 28, 1938 was £1,83,000 and the corresponding value for Japan was £61,000.

Answering Commons question, Secretary of State for Dominions, Malcolm MacDonald, declared that no communication had been received from Government of Newzealand or any other Dominion Government expressing disagreement on foreign policy pursue by His Majesty's Government.

Answering Commons' question, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Butler, said he had now been informed that no formalities were required in case of British visitors wishing to leave Austria unless they were resident in Austria. He was making further enquiries concerning conditions governing departure of British residents.

Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare answering Commons question said that customary passport and customs inspection took place on return of German polling ship to London docks from outside territorial limits.

Replying to Commons question, Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Trade Mr. Wallace, said that according to estimates made by Sir Robert Kindersley nominal amount of British capital invested overseas at the end of 1936 which was latest available date was £3,764,000,000. It had been estimated that British overseas investment is 1913 totalled £4,000,000,000.—Reuter.

ITALY OBSERVING NON-INTERVENTION

LONDON, April 12.

Difficulties in securing full observation of non-intervention policy in Spain were discussed in Commons late last night in a brief statement by Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Butler, who revealed that the Non-Intervention Committee are considering a scheme for introducing some sort of air control in Spain.

The subject of foreign intervention was raised by Labour Member, Mr. Arthur Henderson, who cited newspaper and other sources regarding the scale of intervention on both sides.

German and Italian Governments, he said, had developed technique of aggression which today was restricted to Spain but might well in future be followed against another country.

He asked Government for a statement of facts of foreign intervention in civil war.

Mr. Butler replying said Government received reports from many sources but it was impossible to give to the Commons information for the accuracy of which they could not vouch. He could not specifically deny that there had been German reinforcements in Spain. With regard to Italian reinforcements he could only repeat that Government were satisfied of fulfilment by Italian Government of conditions that there should not be substantial reinforcements.

Since land observation had been suspended the position had not been made easier and modification of sea observation plan which Government had proposed and which was in British plan to-day had not yet been adopted by other Governments. It involved appointment of observer on ships going to Spanish Ports. It was extremely difficult to devise any system of control over material going into Spain from air but the Committee were considering a scheme.—Reuter.

SHAREEF WILL NOT RESIGN

Preparing Case For Tribunal

NAGPUR, April 13.

It is reliably understood that Mr. M. Y. Shareef, Law Minister, is preparing all available documents connected with the two clemency cases, which were the subject of the Congress Working Committee's recent resolution, to be placed before the Tribunal appointed by the Working Committee. The papers which are subject to the Oath of Secrecy, will not, it is learnt, be sent on to Calcutta for examination.

GROUNDLESS REPORT.

As matters stand at present, Mr. M. Y. Shareef, is not likely to act in his individual capacity, but would act in concert with the Council of Ministers vis-a-vis any developments that might take place concerning the future of the Ministry.

The report that Mr. Shareef, would resign without facing the enquiry has been found to be groundless.

C. P. MINISTRY AND CLEMENCY QUESTION

Assembly Congress Party Meeting Called On April 24

NAGPUR, April 13.

Information from reliable quarters indicates that a meeting of the C. P. Assembly Congress Party has been called to meet in April 24 at Pachmarhi (where Government have at present moved for the summer).

It is believed that the Premier and the Hon. Mr. Shareef, who had been to Calcutta recently being called by the Congress Working Committee, will explain to the members of the Party the developments that took place in Calcutta, and the viewpoint that the Ministers placed before the Working Committee on the question of clemency in the cases including the Zaffar Hussain case.

It is learnt that the Party will consider the attitude adopted by the Congress Working Committee in regard to the C. P. Ministry on the question of clemency after hearing the Ministers in the matter.—A. P.

UNDER LONDON NAVAL TREATY

Representatives Of England, France And America Meet

LONDON, April 12.

A meeting of the representatives of Great Britain, France and United States provided for under Article 25 of the London Naval Treaty of 1936 was held at the Foreign Office this morning. The meeting lasted for half an hour and was merely a preliminary discussion. Under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Vansittart, Diplomatic Advisor to the Government the British representatives were the First Sea Lord Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield, Captain Phillips, Captain Danckwaerts, Mr. Fitzmaurice and Mr. Holman. Representing France were M. Cambon, Commander Delenze and Captain Du Tour.—Reuter.

ENGLAND'S BUDGETARY POSITION

LONDON, April 12.

Revenue returns for the first nine days of new financial year show total ordinary revenue of £18,770,695 and total ordinary expenditure £26,823,868.

In the first ten days of last year comparable figures were revenue £21,670,823 expenditure £32,760,183.—Reuter.

INSURGENTS ABANDON DIRECT ROAD TO MEDITERRANEAN

SARAGOSSA, April 12.

The insurgent advance towards the coast has taken a sudden turn to the south, with the troops ignoring the direct road leading to the Mediterranean and attacking along a secondary road parallel with the main Barcelona-Valencia coast road and capturing several villages and hilltops.—Reuter.

HEAVY CASUALTIES AMONG CHILDREN

BARCELONA, April 13.

The Republicans claim to have repulsed the Nationalists in North and South Lerida. A Ministry of Defence statement declares that the number of children among the casualties since July 1936 as the result of Insurgent air raids and bombardments is 10,709 killed and 15,320 wounded.—Reuter.

GERMANY FREE FROM JEALOUSIES

Berlin Paper On Value Of Agreement Between Rome And England

BERLIN, April 12.

An article in "Politische Diplomatis Korrespondenz" says "Germany knows herself to be free from all jealousies. If the tension between London and Rome can be abolished, it is due to Mr. Chamberlain's realism and Italian goodwill. The value of such an agreement to Europe is obvious". —Reuter.

Chamber Of Deputies Passes Finance Bill

PARIS, April 13.

The Chamber early in the morning voted by 368 to 12 votes the Bill giving the Daladier Government until July 31 plenary powers to deal with the outstanding financial problems especially those concerning defence. The Finance Minister has given the assurance that no capital levy or control of exchanges is contemplated.

He proposes the imposition of a special tax applicable to all citizens not liable to military service but liable to income-tax.

As regards raw materials Government did not intend to reduce customs duties but mean to increase them in certain cases.

Delegate meeting of the strikers of the aircraft industry approved the terms of settlement of the dispute.—Reuter.

CHAMBER VOTE CORRECTED FIGURES

PARIS, April 13.

The corrected figures for the Chamber Vote last night are: 518 to eight, in favour of the Bill, authorizing the Daladier Government until July 31, to take by decrees measures indispensable to meet the expenses for defence, and to rebuild the finances and economy of the nation. There are 76 abstentions.—Reuter.

THREE KILLED IN U. P. VILLAGE RIOT

Police Open Fire To Disperse Crowd

LUCKNOW, April 13.

A serious communal riot broke out in a village in Etah District on Sunday last in the course of which three persons are reported to have been killed and a hundred injured. But official confirmation is lacking.

The police had to open fire to disperse the riotous crowd, but none was hit.

The trouble is said to have started over an assault on a Hindu girl by a Muslim.—A. P.

Order Under Sec. 144 Renewed At Benares

BENARES, April 13.

The order under Section 144 Cr P.C., issued recently by the District Magistrate following the communal troubles in the City, has been renewed for another month by beat of drums.—United Press.

ABROGATION OF MARTIAL LAW URGED

KAUNAS, April 13.

The Memel Diet has passed an urgent resolution urging the Directory to secure the abrogation of Martial Law and removal of the Lithuanian Safety Police from Memel Territory.

The Diet's action followed an impassioned speech by Herr Bingau, representative of the German majority, who attacked Lithuania, and demanded complete freedom for the development of Nazi ideology in Memel. —Reuter.

International Whaling Conference

LONDON, April 13.

The British Government have issued invitations to the International Whaling Conference which is to open in London on June 13, to consider modification or extension of international agreement concluded last year.—Reuter

Karnatak's Claim For Separate Province

LATTHE DOES SOME PLAIN-SPEAKING

Bombay Council Accepts Resolution

The resolution advocating the constitution of a separate Karnatak Province was passed without division in the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday.

LATTHE'S PLAIN-SPEAKING

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe Finance Minister, while accepting the resolution on behalf of Government, did a bit of plain-speaking and told the House that Karnata' stood a better chance of having a harbour and better railway communication by remaining in the Bombay Presidency than by going out to form a "tiny little Province."

Gujarat, A Separate Province

The demand that Gujerat should be constituted into a separate Province by itself was heard for the first time in the new Legislature. The Opposition to the resolution came from a Muslim Member, who pleaded that in the interests of unity and nationalism, Bombay should remain one undivided Province and the language should be one and that should be Marathi!

Dr. SOLANKI ANSWERED

A resolution of Dr. Solanki for separate classification of Scheduled castes, drew a spirited reply from the Hon. Mr. B. G Kher, Premier, who cited telling figures to show that the Scheduled castes fared far better than would have been the case, if population alone was made the basis of calculation in giving them educational facilities. The Premier pointed out that the students from the Scheduled castes got nearly 100 more scholarships in the field of secondary education than they would be entitled to on a population basis.

The resolution was lost.

The House adjourned till the 25th instant.

Proceedings In Detail

The Bombay Legislative Council met on Wednesday, with the Hon'ble Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, President, in the Chair, when non-official resolutions were considered by the House. It was a record for any House of Legislature to have disposed off as many as five resolutions in the course of a sitting lasting as many hours.

The following resolution the consideration of which was postponed from the last session as the mover, Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi, wished to make some alterations in the resolution, was taken up for consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government and Industries moved amendments and the amended resolution runs:

"The Council recommends to Government to issue instructions to all departments of Government, semi-Government bodies, Municipal Corporations and Municipalities, to insert in all contracts and agreements with all manufacturers and suppliers for the supply of stores, materials, machinery or services a clause to the effect that the manufacturers concerned and the suppliers concerned shall afford or procure, as the case may be, every facility to Indian apprentices for practical training in factories, workshops or offices, owned, managed, controlled or patronised by them so as to enable the Indian apprentices to acquire a full knowledge of the technique and work of their trade, industry, calling or profession."

As the resolution was discussed upon at considerable length on the last occasion, it was now adopted without discussion.

MIDWIVES AND DAIS

Another resolution which was adopted by the House was with regard to the registration of midwives and 'dais. It states:

"In view of the fact that provisions regarding midwives in the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Registration Act of 1935 are inadequate to meet the conditions of the City of Bombay, this Council recommends to Government to introduce at an early date necessary amendments to the said Act to provide for the control of the profession of midwives by the Municipal Corporation and for measures leading to the prohibition of such a profession by unqualified women with the necessary safeguards to protect the latter class in practice at present and with the required provisions to provide practical instruction to indigenous 'dais' and their registration until such time as the trained and registered profession of midwives is financially accessible to all classes of people."

This resolution was moved by Mr. B. N. Karanjia.

STOCK EXCHANGE REFORM

Mr. S. R. Bavar moved a resolution recommending to Government to take steps immediately to give effect to the Morison Committee recommendations regarding the Bombay Stock Exchange.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. G Kher, Premier made a statement on the action already taken by Government in regard to recommendations that required no reference to the legislature, and the question relating to the other items which required legislative sanction was at present under consideration of Government. He said that there was no difference of opinion regarding the necessity of checking the speculation on the Stock Exchange. Such steps as could be taken without resort to legislation were already adopted by Government. The other measures which required legislative sanction were by their very nature complicated, and were at present receiving the attention of Government. The Premier referred to the communique issued by Government recently in this regard and hoped that in view of what Government had already done, the mover would withdraw his resolution.

The resolution was withdrawn.

KARNATAK SEPARATION

Mr. Narsingrao S. Desai (Dharwar) moved a resolution on the separation of the Karnatak province. Sirdar Rao Bahadur C. B. Patil moved an amendment to the resolution.

The resolution as amended states:

"This House recommends to Government to communicate to His Majesty-in-Council, the view of this House that as early as possible steps may be taken for the creation of a new province of Karnatak by amalgamating all the predominantly Kanarese-speaking areas under one autonomous administration."

Mr. Narsingrao Desai gave a brief history of the past glory of the Karnatak, when the Empire spread from the banks of the Cauvery to those of Godavary. Now her glory was gone, and part

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 1)

Urgent Relief Needed

RAJENDRA PRASAD'S PLEA FOR BIHTA DISASTER VICTIMS

PATNA, April 13.

In the course of statement on the Report of the Bihta Disaster Enquiry Committee, Babu Rajendra Prasad emphasises that the compensation to the sufferers, which has been recommended by Sir John Thom and accepted by the Government, should reach them as quickly as possible. He urges that the procedure that is to be followed for proving a claim should be made as simple and expeditious as possible and suggests that a special tribunal should be appointed to deal with the claims expeditiously.

HELP TO SUFFERERS.

Babu Rajendra Prasad warns sufferers against accepting the services of unreliable agencies for putting for their claims and says that the Bihta Train Disaster Enquiry Committee established in Patna immediately after the disaster would help the sufferers in this matter. He is also asking the Punjab and United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee to establish similar committees to help the sufferers.—A.P.

Demand Of Indians In Kenya

High Lands Must Not Be Reserved For Whites

MR. AMIN ON DUTY OF GOVT. OF INDIA

"It will be for the enlightened public opinion of our motherland to see that the Government of India fulfils its promise of taking up the matter of legalising the reservation of fertile lands for Europeans in Kenya, with the Colonial office," said Mr. S. G. Amin, Secretary to the East African Indian Delegation that toured in India. Mr. Amin left for East Africa, on Wednesday by s.s. "Kenya."

In an interview to the "Chronicle" he discussed the present political situation in India. He said that the first impression of the Indian situation that he got was that all sections of Indian people were optimistic about the political future of India and expected India to be free in the very near future.

Mr. Amin commended the suggestion of Mahatma Gandhi that a non-violent army should be brought into being to prevent violent communal clashes. He did not think it would be difficult to have such an organisation in India.

Mr. Amin said: "The deputation from East Africa which came to create public opinion in India and persuade the Government of India to oppose the proposed Order-in-Council to legalise the iniquitous practice of reserving fertile land of Kenya, called Kenya Highlands, for Europeans only as against Indians and Africans. The Deputation is returning to East Africa satisfied with the support that the public gave them in their cause and glad that the Government of India have agreed to take up this matter with the Colonial Office."

"It will now be for the enlightened public of our motherland to see that the Government fulfils its promise. The Deputation returns to East Africa gratified with the knowledge that India is more fully alive than ever, to the political and economic status of Indians overseas.

GROWTH OF CONFIDENCE

Giving his personal views about the political condition in India Mr. Amin said: "I have had the opportunity to study the political atmosphere of India after 12 years. As a student in the Gujarat Vidyapith and ordinary volunteer during the first Non-co-operation movement, during the Ahmedabad Congress and Borsad Satyagraha, I had opportunities of studying the political currents and cross-currents.

"The first impression of importance, is the optimism of the people in all walks of life, that the country will be politically free, that too very soon, in spite of all difficulties that it may have to encounter. In the mentality of the politically-minded youth, there is visible, the great confidence that they will have to prepare themselves to conduct the public affairs of free India. This optimism and confidence naturally means a great deal to rious colonies as it can and will the Indian community in the vagive them greater patience and courage to maintain their struggle for equality of political status and opportunities in countries where they have settled."

Mr. Amin continued: "It was a great privilege to have attended the Haripura session. The spirit in which the resolutions bearing on international affairs were taken up and passed is of great importance to the future of the world. If India's future relations with other nations of the world are maintained in that spirit, that contribution, in my opinion, would be a matter of exceptional help in the atmosphere of suspicion and hatred which at present pervades international relations.

A NON-VIOLENT ARMY

"Another important thing is the communal trouble in United Provinces and Mahatma Gandhi's appeal to Congressmen to make their creed of non-violence a live force in the country or if they did not believe reject it frankly and openly. Having seen political workers in India of all types, especially young students from schools and colleges and also having met and discussed things with the unassuming silent, and sincere workers in the Congress organisation, I have formed an opinion that a non-violent army, which the Mahatma considers necessary is possible to organise, if some exceptional public man of India, convinced of the efficiency of non-violence as a weapon in political and social changes, takes up the work of enlisting and maintaining such an army for the purpose of preventing violent communal riots. An army of hundred to two hundred thousand people would be sufficient for the purpose. And an essential thing necessary would be that no burden for organisation is put on Mahatma Gandhi's shoulders."

Latthe's Plain-Speaking On Karnatak Separation

(Continued from Page 7)

of Karnatak was included in Madras Presidency and another part came into the Bombay Province. He said that the Karnatakis were slowly giving up their culture. The people in the Southern districts were slowly imbibing the culture of Andhras, and those of the Northern districts were imbibing the culture of Maharashtra. The people in Karnatak had strongly supported the demand for the creation of a separate Karnatak province and he hoped that the House would support the resolution.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan supported the resolution.

GUJARAT'S CLAIM.

Mr. Dadubhai Desai supporting the resolution put forth a plea on behalf of creating a separate province of Gujarat. He said that regardless of their culture, traditions, and their industrial and economic conditions, the people of Gujarat remained in a minority in their representation in the legislatures and they had to carry out slavishly the wishes of the majority.

Mr. S. R. Haldipur from Karwar supported the resolution

Dr. P. G. Solanki and Mr. D. N Deodheker supported the resolution.

MUSLIM OPPOSITION

Mr. A. A. Khan (Poona) opposing the resolution said that the constitution of a province on a linguistic basis smacked of communalism. The people in the province knew the Marathi language well. The Karnatak people knew it, the Muslims knew it, the Gujeratis understood it. He felt that an attempt should be made to make Marathi, the common language of the whole province. He thought that this would tend to strengthen the sense of unity and nationalism. On the ground of the Muslim minority being split up still further also, he opposed the resolution.

LATTHE'S PLAIN-SPEAKING

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, accepting the resolution on behalf of Government said that the House was aware of the view that Government had taken. The principle of formation of Provinces on a linguistic basis was accepted by the Congress. The best argument in favour of the formation of a province on a linguistic basis was that if they wanted full responsible government to come into existence, then the language of the people and that used inside the legislature should be the same. Otherwise they knew what difficulties were sometimes experienced, and in order that such difficulties might be removed there should be only one language.

Continuing Mr. Latthe observed that it was not in the interests of Karnatak that complaints based on wrong information should be made against people of other parts in the Presidency. They should remember that it was British Government, who were in charge of the Province and not the people of Maharashtra. It was in the interests of the British people that it was originally proposed that the Gokak Canal scheme, the biggest project in Karnatak, was to be executed, because there was a British Mill there. Later the British people found that the scheme was not feasible that it would involve an investment of nearly 5.5 crores of rupees and would yield a return of about 1 per cent. to 1.5 per cent. The scheme was, therefore, abandoned. This did not mean that the people of Maharashtra or Gujarat were unwilling that any schemes should be executed in Karnatak districts.

IN KARNATAK'S INTERESTS.

Reference was made, the Finance Minister proceeded, to the Karnatak people having a harbour and railway line of their own. These were not subjects, which were going to be in the hands of the Karnatak people even after it was constituted into a separate Province. These were subjects with which the Government of India dealt.

The people of Karnatak would have a better chance of having these things done if they remained in the Bombay Presidency and not as a tiny little province by themselves.

MAHATMA INTERPRETED

As regards the statement of Mahatma Gandhi, the Finance Minister observed that it was either through ignorance or through culpable negligence that those, who quoted Mahatmaji as saying, "The claims of Karnatak cannot be resisted on merits", did not also mention the very next sentence, which said that the difficulties in the way of forming such a Province should be explaned to the Legislature by Government.

NEED OF ENQUIRY

Sufficient enquiries could not be made regarding the financial aspect of the problem, as the question involved more than one province. The Karnatak of the future would have to be constituted out of the territories of Madras, Coorg and Bombay. Then here was also the question of boundaries. He felt that all these questions couuld be investigated into by the Government of India, as more than one province was involved.

For the present they had accepted the principle of separation of provinces on a linguistic basis, and they had also accepted that as far as possible Karnatak should be constituted a separate province. He expressed the hope that the acceptance of this resolution by Government would induce the Government of India to institute enquiries in the matter and Bombay Government would help as best thty could in the matter.

The resolution was passed without a division.

Dr. P. G. Solanki moved a resolution which sought for the classification of "Scheduled Castes" from the "Backward Classes", and for the discontinuation of the practice of merging the "Scheduled Castes" amongst all other "touchable Backward Classes" as was done hitherto.

KHER EXPLAINS

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, opposed the resolution. He gave a brief history of a resolution classifying the "Scheduled Castes", the aborginal and hill tribes and other wandering tribes, together as "Backward Classes". According to this resolution the "Backward Classes were classified as (a) Depressed or Scheduled Classes, (b) aboriginal and hill tribes, living in the forest areas, and (c) other wandering tribes not living in forest areas, known under this category as other Backward Classes.

Mr. Kher said that he would show from figures that the proposed separation, the Scheduled Classes would stand to lose in the matter of educational facilities alone, apart from other things. The population figures for the Scheduled classes were 16,50,873. On the basis of population only, they would be entitled to have a 'pro rata' scholarships in the field of secondary education upto a number of 266. Actually they were getting 344. The members of the aboriginal and hill tribes (group B) numbered 12, 69, 133. They were entitled on a population basis, to 203 scholarships in seondary education and to 31 Arts and Professional education scholarships. Actually they got 34 secondary education scholarships and 5 Arts and Professional education scholarships. The other Backward Classes (Group C) numbered 8,32,250. They were entitled on the same basis to 140 secondary education scholarships and actually they got 143 and they were entitled to 22 Arts and professional education Sholarships and they got 23. Again as far as money was concerned, out of the Rs. 40,000 allotted for the education of Backward Classes, the Scheduled Castes got 37,000 while only Rs 3,000 went to the remaining classes. The mover ought to know that the Scheduled Castes were getting every facility in the field of education.

IN SERVICES

Now coming to the subject of their representation in services, the Premier said that it was not possible to collect figures from all over the Presidency, but he pointed out that on the School Boards, under the Primary Education Act, the Scheduled Castes got representation for themselves as distinguished from Backward classes in general. Besides in the draft Bill to amend the Primary Education Act, they were providing for separate seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Muslims.

Though figures were not available, as far as opportunities for employment were concerned, it must be obvious that men with education got better facilities than the others. He opposed the resolution because, he wanted to know how far this classification would have to be carried on and how far these divisions should be encouraged.

Dr. P. G. Solanki who was pulled up by the Chair, for his frequent interruptions during the speech of the Premier, rose and said that he was dissatisfied with the speech of the Premier.

MORE THAN THEIR RATIO

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister asked the mover to realise the significance of the fact that the students of the Scheduled castes were getting 100 more scholarships than they were entitled to, on a population basis. These were given to the Scheduled Castes, though they should have been given to the students of the Backward Classes because the other sections ing 100 more scholarships than of the backward classes did not take advantage of them. He wished to point out that the Intermediate Classes got very few scholarships and the Advanced Classes did not get any scholarships at all.

EFFICIENCY QUESTION

It could not be argued, the Finance Minister continued, that the people who were so backard as not to be able to take advantage of the scholarships offered them, came in the way of the Scheduled Castes in the matter of securing employment. He said that European officials such as, for instance, the Commissioners, themselves did not prefer to have the Scheduled Castes candidates and liked to have members of the Advanced Classes on grounds of efficiency. He mentioned this because he wanted the mover to realise the difficulties in their way.

The resolution was lost.

INDUSTRIES SURVEY

Another resolution moved by Mr. B. N. Karanjia recommending the appointment of an industrial and economic council for the development of industries was withdrawn on a statement by the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Industries.

The Minister for Industries stated that an Industrial Advisory Board would be shortly constituted to advise Government on the schemes prepared by the Industries Department and similar matters and shortly the appointment of an Economic and Industrial Survey Committee would be announced.

The House then adjourned till the 25th instant.

DIRECT ACTION TO FIGHT FEDERATION

Socialists' Plan To Prepare Country For Struggle

LAHORE, April 13.

The second day open session of the All-India Congress Socialist Party Conference commenced this evening at 7-30 p.m. Mr. M. R. Masani presiding.

A resolution protesting against the action of the Punjab Government in serving notice on Shrimati Satyavati was passed.

A resolution paying tribute to the martyrs of Jallianwalla Bagh was also passed without any discussion. The Conference decided to lend support to the peasants of Mansa State.

TO FIGHT FEDERATION.

Mr. Achyut Patwardhan then moved his resolution on Federation, saying that in the event of any attempt to impose Federation in the face of their continued opposition, they should prepare the country for a nation-wide mass struggle including a no-tax and no-rent campaign and a general strike on a national scale.

The resolution which was supported by Dr. Ahmed was adopted unanimously.—A.P.

Mandlik Donates Rs. 1,000 To Bhonsla Military School

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIBAG April 13.

Mr. R. N. Mandlik, M.L.A. for Kolaba District has donated a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the Bhonsla Military School in memory of his deceased son, Vasudeo Ramchandra Mandlik.

It has been agreed that two prizes wil be founded at the school to be given away annually from the interest on that sum.

Bombay Assembly

LUNACY ACT AMENDING BILL PASSED

Ajmer-Merwara Prisoner To Be Repatriated

The Bill to amend the Indian Lunacy Act was taken up for discussion in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Wednesday, when it met in the Council Hall with the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker, in the Chair.

At the outset Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health, moved that an extension of a day for the submission of the Select Committee's report on the Bill to amend the Bombay Town Planning Act be given.

The Minister stated that the Report was ready but copies had not yet been got from the Press. The Report was almost unanimous excepting for a dissenting minute from Mr. S. H. Jabhvala.

DEHLAVI'S AMENDMENT

When the consideration of the Bill to amend the Lunacy Act was taken up Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Leader of the Opposition, moved amendments to the effect that no lunatic should be temporarily released from an asylum except with the consent of the person at whose instance the lunatic was admitted. If he declined to give his assent the question of releasing him temporarily should be left to the decision of the Magistrate having jurisdiction over the matter.

The Minister accepted the amendments.

THIRD READING PASSED

In moving the third reading of the Bill, Dr. Gilder observed that there was an impression among some members of the House that the Congress Government had first released political prisoners and were now thinking of releasing lunatics. That was not so. The amendments incorporated in the Bill were in fact suggested by the authorities in charge of the asylums. Thereupon Government referred them to the Government of India as the Lunacy Act was an all-India one. The Government of India said they had no legislative time. But they said that it was open to the Local Government to move the Provincial Legislature for an amendment of the Act on lines necessitated by the conditions of the province.

The third reading of the Bill was passed.

IS HE A POLITICAL?

That Ramchandra Bapat was at present undergoing imprisonment in the Sabarmati Jail and that he had been classified by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara as a "C" class prisoner was the statement made by Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Wednesday, in reply to a short notice question from Mr. S. L. Karandiker.

Replying to further questions, the Minister added that the Government of Bombay had for sometime treated Bapat as "B" class prisoner but it was found that they had no power to change the original classification. Government of Bombay had no materials before them to come to any conclusion whether the had or had not any political motive.

"HAPPIER AT SABARMATI"

Replying to a supplementary question from Mr. B. P. Thakore, the Minister stated that the prisoner was perhaps happier at Sabarmati than elsewhere (laughter).

Replying to another supplementary question the Minister stated that the Government of Bombay had addressed the administration of Ajmer-Merwara suggesting their taking back the prisoner.

The Minister concluded by saying "the question of his release does not lie with this Government."

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Dr. G. S. Mahajani writes:—

To-day's issue of "The Chronicle" publishes a report of my speech in the Legislative Council (delivered on the 11th instant) in which the following sentence occurs. "No joint session of both the Houses had been summoned." This is not correct. For, a joint session is held only in the case of disagreement between the two Houses. And as no such occasion has arisen, I could not possibly make that statement. I was speaking about "a Joint Committe," and the point is rather important.

Government have, since the time of this accepting office, pushed through a volume of legislation. Many of the Bills—to wit bills regarding the small holder's Relief Bill, Primary Education, District Boards and Municipalities etc.—must be considered as of vital importance. Now there exists a provision for the appointment of a "Joint Committee"—which in effect is a joint select committee consisting of an equal number of members from the two Houses. Government have not to this date availed themselves of this provision. I was anxious to move a reference of the Municipal Borough Bill to a "Joint Committee" in the hope that matters could be thrashed out across the table, especially as a new suggestion of joint electorates with the condition of minimum percentage of votes of the community (concerned) had come from a Muslim member. It was held that at the stage in question 'a Joint Committee' was not in order. I, therefore, took the next alternative course and moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House. Of course a select committee appointed by a Chamber consists of members of that particular chamber only.

My personal view is that whenever there is an important piece of legislation, Government should refer it to a "joint committee" and not merely to 'Select Committee'. We may not have wanted the Upper Chambers—but in the circumstances it is not wise to deny to the 'elders' an opportunity to serve the public by taking part in shaping the Bills.

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM

Mr. Jinnah's Additional Points

The 21 points of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, are stated to include his fourteen previous points, and the following seven:

(1) The Muslim League must continue to exist as a separate political party, not merging with the Congress:

(2) the Congress must give up Muslim mass-contact programme;

(3) full freedom must be given to the Muslim League on communal questions;

(4) election to local bodies must continue on separate electorate basis, and no attempts should be made to replace the same by joint electorates;

(5) the Congress must accept both the national tri-colour and the League flag as equals, and they must always be hoisted together in all places;

(6) the "Bande Mataram" song must be given up by the Congress; and

(7) the Congress must give up pro-Hindi propaganda, disaffiliating itself from the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and other Hindi propagandist institutions, and propagate Urdu also equally.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is stated to be still trying to bring round Mr. Jinnah not to put such demands. Political circles here regard it impossible for a compromise being reached, and they feel that the only way of dealing with the communal problem is the carrying on of a vigorous mass-contact programme, ultimately bringing all masses, Hindus and Muslims, into the Congress fold. They believe once the Muslim masses are awakened, the Muslim League would become nothing more than a skeleton, similar to the Hindu Mahasabha.

The present move of the Muslim League for organising branches of the Muslim League in rural areas is welcomed in Congress circles, as they believe that intensive propaganda by the League itself, on the basis of economic programme, is sure to awaken Muslim Kisans, who would ultimately control the League, and the vested interests would thus be replaced. This would bring the Congress and Muslims under the League together, but this was impossible for three years or so.—"Hindustan Times".

GERMAN MINORITIES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Continued from Page 6)

that every action taken to foster export trade really benefits the German element more than it benefits Czech or other elements. This is the reason why the shrewd and far-sighted German businessman in Czechoslovakia dis-associated themselves with anti-Government activities. In the matter of commercial policy, too, whether in the negotiation of treaties and agreements in which the demand of the industries in respect of duties are concerned, or in the fixing of quotas, etc., no distinction whatsoever is drawn as regards nationality. In the German speaking areas the roads and communications are entirely in good condition and whenever any large scale work is done it is solely entrusted to German hands. The State mines and ironworks also give full consideration to the interest of the local German elements.

As regards Postal Service the "Czechoslovak Post Service" ranks among those enterprises that shows the biggest percentage of successful German applicants for posts on its staff. In the field of Postal contracts and operations the decision lies with a commission comprising of both Germans and Czechs. The Ministry of Posts have contributed towards meeting the cultural requirements of the German subjects of the Republic by establishing a Broadcasting Station at a cost of 15 million crowns which serve exclusively for German population. In the Ministry of Public Health 45 per cent of the staff are Germans. Germans are well represented on the Medical Board and other advisory bodies. The Ministry of Social Welfare spends 51 per cent of their funds to the children of the German unemployed.

No Fundamental Change

The Germans have 1 University, 2 Colleges of Technology, 1 College of Agriculture, 73 High Schools, 10 Teachers Colleges, 193 Expert's Training Schools, 423 Secondary Schools, 3233 Elementary Public Schools, 3500 Public Libraries, and 177 Public Education Institutions. They have 63 daily newspapers, 143 political magazines and in the year 1935 alone they published 1371 books. They have opera houses, many theatres, their own society promoting education with 3500 local branches, which society is financed by the Czechoslovak Government.

From these it will be seen that the Government Declaration has produced satisfactory results, though 18th February, 1937 did not signify any fundamental change in their minority policy, as the fundamental lines of the Czechoslovak Minority policy are already laid down in the Czechoslovak Constitution of the year 1920. This Declaration only links up with the country's traditional democratic policy in which no destinction is made between citizens on the ground of religion, confession or language. In the interest of complete justice it should be pointed out, however, that citizens of Czechoslovak nationality living in areas with a German-Czech population suffer from various shortcomings and disabilities in the sphere both of administration and education. At Liberec, for example, where there is a Czech minority forming 26 per cent of the population there are only 3 Czechs among the 1198 Municipal employees; at Podmokly only 4 out of 240 and at Carlsbad only 1 out of 1500. This obviously is a grotesque situation which shows that the Government's minority policy is due to remedy wrongs on this side also.

The Czechoslovakian Prime Minister, Dr. Milan Hosza, stated that the working of this Declaration was a substantial success and that its leading principles would continue to be a permanent part of the Government's administrative system. The Secretary of the Central Bureau of the German Activist Parties wrote in his report to the Party that "hundreds and thousands of young Germans have of late been able to enter the State service and have thus an ensured existence. Many German officials have received higher posts, and thus increased the German position in the State administration. The Government's decision has enabled the Germans to make the greatest national and cultural advance recorded since the establishment of the Republic. The Declaration of 18th February, 1937 has thus become the most effective contribution to peace made in Central Europe since the War.

On the face of these eloquent and convincing facts and figures one can very well imagine the source and purpose of the recent press and radio campaign against Czechoslovakia. Only a blind man or a person prompted by other motives than care of the minority could stubbornly reiterate the stories of the wretchedness of Germans in Czechoslovakia. The source and purpose of the "other motives" are well-known to the world.

1938 FORD MODELS NOW ON DISPLAY

THE surprise of the year is provided by the Ford Motor Company who announce, for 1938, not one but two new V-8 passenger cars. On display to-day, these two new cars set an entirely new standard and surpass anything previously produced. The new "22", now offered for the first time, is also powered by a V-8 engine similar to the now famous power unit of its predecessors and larger counterpart, but of smaller capacity.

Announced yesterday, and on display to-day at all Ford Dealers, the two fine new cars offered by Ford for 1938 set entirely new standards in beauty, comfort and stylish grace; performance being a foregone conclusion in that Ford again relies on the V-8 Engine for both cars. Safety can be taken as being the keynote of both the new offerings, all-steel bodies, shatterless glass all round, large area, positive acting mechanical brakes and similar safety features figuring largely on both cars.

THE NEW FORD "30"

In the new Ford "30" for 1938. Ford has produced a car for which it is easy to predict big things. Retaining all the remarkable features and qualities which have made the V-8 famous, the new car embodies many further refinements; and it is difficult to understand how, year after year, Ford continues to improve on what, each year, appears perfection. In appearance the new "30" differs radically from all its predecessors, the body and front end having been redesigned entirely and new beauty being achieved by refreshingly new treatment of both radiator and body design. Long, sweeping lines convey the impression of strength, power and speed in reserve and the performance has to be seen to be believed. The vivid acceleration which has always been a big point with the V-8 Engine features as prominently as ever and the numerous refinements, both in engine, chassis and suspension, to say nothing of control, puts this fine new V-8 definitely in a class of its own. It is the V-8's strength and obvious sturdiness, however, which makes the biggest impression. Powerful mechanical brakes, all-steel bodies, full torque tube drive and radius rods, and the like, ordinarily features found only on the most expensive cars but common, standard features on Ford V-8's immediately impress one with the fact that here is a car built for hard, heavy service and one in which strength and reliability are integral parts of the design proper. Fords confidently anticipate that 1938 is going to be the biggest year in India, Burma and Ceylon—and in the two magnificent new cars they now offer, they have made an excellent start. At twice their price, they would be well worth the money – at the actual prices at which they are offered, they represent value hard to equal and impossible to beat.

THE NEW CAR

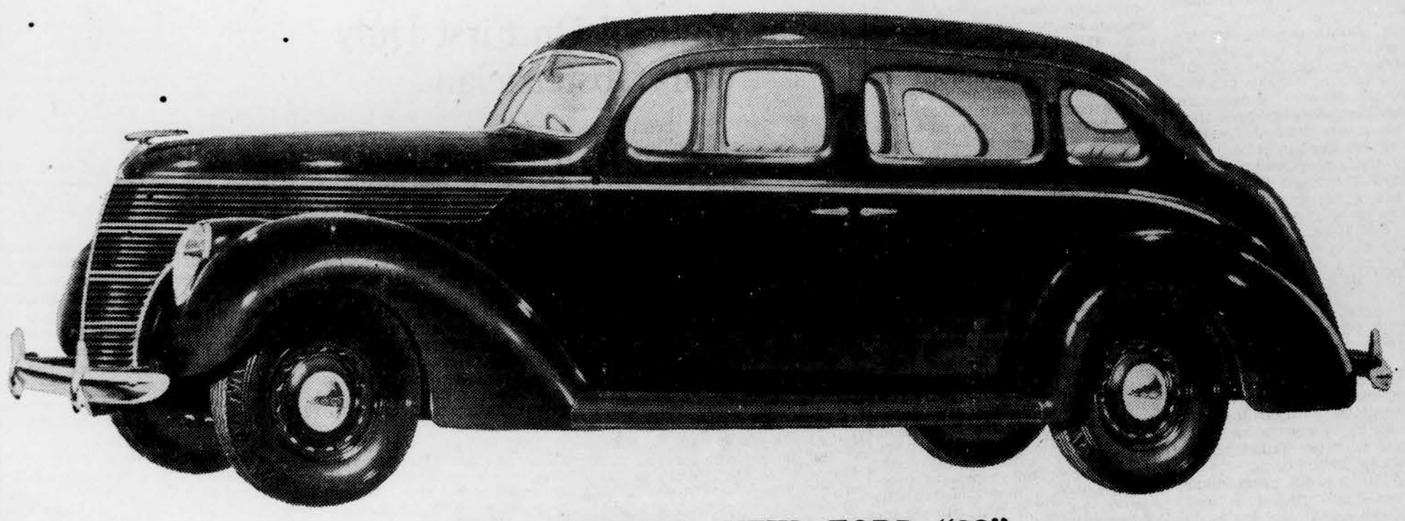
Attention, naturally, is focussed largely on the new offering, which is the surprise of the year. Powered with a new V-8 Engine of smaller capacity than that of its companion car, this new Ford product shows every promise of establishing for itself a reputation second only to that of its larger counterpart and in a country like India, where price enters largely into buying decisions, the new V-8 should have a very big future.

The new "22" is completely modern and distinctive in appearance. An attractive front end strikes a new note in the radiator design, horizontal grille bars extending unbroken along the side of the bonnet to form the louvres.

A noticeable advance in this year's two models is that, in both cases, sides of bodies are rounded slightly but distinctly outward. Apart from the fact that curved sides are, necessarily, stronger than straight sides, the curved line immensely increases gracefulness and improves general appearance considerably. Bodies are of course all-steel and solid steel immediately impresses one.

The top is steel, as well as the floor, sides, front and back. All are welded together into one integral steel shell, forming a unit of immense strength and durability. It is in these all-steel bodies that lies the secret of the amazing strength of Ford cars.

Although lower in price than the V-8 "30", no thought or expense seems to have been spared in the equipment of the "22". The "centrepoise" construction, which ensures that passengers ride between, and not over the axles, is included in the design of the new car, and all the features which have contributed towards making previous V-8's the latest word in riding comfort figure largely, rubber-cushioned engine, easy steering, soft tapered springs, semi-centrifugal clutch, easy acting mechanical brakes and full torque tube drive being those few which appear most obvious.



THE STRIKING NEW FORD "22"

THE NEW FORD V-8 "30" FOR 1938

THE 1938 LINCOLN-ZEPHYR

IMPROVED BRAKES

The "cable and conduit" controlled braking system, so highly successful a feature last year, is retained by Ford, on both models, again this year. Refinements and improvements have been made and the braking system, on both the 1938 offerings, are the last word in smooth efficiency. One thing about the Ford braking system which at once impresses is the self-energizing system adopted. This, briefly, means that the motion of the wheels affects and assists in the application of braking force, which accounts for the unbelievably easy pressure which is all that is necessary to bring a Ford car to an effective, smooth and rapid stop. This year, a new type of brake lining has been adopted, for which even smoother stopping and longer wear is claimed.

As with the car proper, steel is used throughout for the brakes on both the new models. A big advantage of this design is that even in the highly improbable eventuality of anything happening to any one of the steel brake cables, the other three would remain unaffected and have more than sufficient power to bring the car to an immediate standstill.

CENTRE-POISE RIDING

Again in 1938, Ford owners will enjoy all the advantages and comfort of what is termed "centre-poise". Introduced by Ford some years ago, and retained ever since, this "centre-poise" merely means that passengers are cradled between instead of over the axles; which ensures easy, bump-free riding. "Centre-poise" is actually a combination of comfort features. The shortness of the compact V-8 engine gives Ford engineers more than the average amount of room for luxurious interiors, and this they utilise to achieve additional comfort—of which the "centre-poise" ride is the most important from the point of view of the passenger.

Springs are located beyond the axles, another big advantage enjoyed by Fords, which give a springbase of 123 inches; no less than 11 inches longer than the wheelbase. Large, double-acting, (which means that they smooth out any bumps both ways and not merely in one direction) hydraulic shock absorbers, with triple control, taken in conjunction with the long, tapered transverse springs, heavily cushion any shocks from the wheels—which, as if for additional comfort are tyred with big, heavy, soft tyres which, in themselves, ought to go a long way towards smoothing out any jolting or jars.

INTERIOR FITTINGS

Ford have, this year, surpassed themselves in the matter of fittings and interior appointments. The instrument panels on both the "22" and the "30" are virtually identical, in an extremely attractive new finishes and follow Ford practice in having all instruments conveniently grouped in the direct line of vision from the driving seat.

Differences in appointments between the "30" and the "22" are largely if not mostly of degree; those of the "30" being of slightly more luxurious finish than those of the "22". In utility, however, there is but little to choose between the two models.

World of Wireless

Broadcasting In Sweden —A Lesson For India

How Radio Provides Entertainment, News And Instruction

(From A Special Correspondent)

Broadcasting in Sweden has from the first been controlled by the Government. In 1921 the Royal Telegraph Office started experimental broadcasts, followed in the autumn of 1923 by regular broadcasts on certain days of the week, the programmes being arranged by the Telegraph Office itself. At the end of 1924 this duty was entrusted to a separate company, A. B. Radiotjanst, while the Royal Telegraph Office still had charge of the technical aspects of broadcasting.

Of the shares of Radiotjanst, 2/3 were owned by Swedish newspapers, and 1/3 by manufacturers of receiving sets. The Chairman and one Deputy member of the Board of Directors were appointed by the Government, and one member by the Royal Telegraph Office. The Director of the Press News Agency, Major Gustaf Reutersward, was appointed Managing Director combining this appointment with his post in the News Agency until the end of 1935. The report on broadcasting in Sweden presented at the end of 1934 by a special committee, appointed for this purpose by the Swedish Riksdag in 1933, resulted in certain changes in the Radiotjanst organization, which took effect from the New Year of 1936.

ORGANIZATION.

Broadcasting in Sweden is now organized as follows:

The whole activity is under Government control. The broadcasting service comes under the Ministry of Communications, which maintains contact with Radiotjanst through the Telegraph Office. The technical service (construction and working of stations and amplifiers) is looked after by the Royal Telegraph Office Radio-Department. The Radio-Department collects the Radio licence fees. The Royal Telegraph Office runs broadcasting stations at 14 places.

The Royal Telegraph Office also controls the small radio stations built in the early days in various towns by people interested in broadcasting (radio clubs). Such private stations are still working at many places. These stations receive from the Telegraph Office an annual grant proportionate to the number of receiving sets licensed in their districts. These grants are used mainly for the working of the stations, and their accounts are checked by the Telegraph Office. The private stations generally relay the National programme, and broadcast programmes of their own to a very limited extent, mostly of but local interest.

As to the programme service, the Royal Telegraph Office has made a new agreement with Radiotjanst for a period of three years (1936-1938). Unless either party has given notice of termination at least seven months before the latter date, the agreement shall be in force for another period of three years, and so on.

THE PROGRAMMES.

A joint National Programme is usually broadcast over the whole country, and relayed by all Swedish stations. Local programmes are exceptional. Regarding the Nature of the programmes, the agreement with the Telegraph Office contains the following stipulations: "The radio programmes, which shall be varied and entertaining and suitable for maintaining public interest in broadcasting, shall be maintained on a high ideal, cultural, and artistic level, and shall always be reliable, objective, and impartial. The broadcasting activity shall be such as to promote the spread of knowledge and popular education.

In arranging the programmes, due attention shall be paid to the requirements and desires of different parts of the country, without derangement of the National Programme. For this purpose effective contact shall be organized between the Management of the Company and the Provinces. The Company shall also, in so far as this will benefit the cultural and financial aspects of broadcasting, co-operate as far as possible with state-aided musical and educational organizations, and with other associations, etc., giving concerts and lectures.

Instructions on these points shall be issued to the private broadcasting stations by the Company. The Company shall be subject to any rules issued by the Government for the control of the broadcasting programmes. No commercial advertising is allowed in Swedish broadcasts. The stations usually broadcast from 7-20 to 8 a.m. (morning physical drill, and morning prayer), from 12 to 3 p.m. (Weather Report, News, Stock Exchange News, Light Afternoon Programmes), and finally from 5 to 11 p.m (ordinary programmes); Sundays from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 11 p.m.

TALKS AND LESSONS.

The lectures broadcast in Sweden have in recent years covered an increasing range of subjects. The Radiotjanst Talks Department has thus been intimately co-operating with the Swedish Organizations for popular education, and series of broadcast talks suited to the requirements of their study circles are arranged every year. The educational organizations themselves are allowed one hour at the microphone every Sunday morning for talking to their members all over the country. Courses in foreign languages have met with great interest from all classes of people in Sweden. The number of regular listeners to these lessons may be estimated at about 50,000.

BROADCASTS TO SCHOOLS.

In Sweden broadcasting to the schools is arranged in collaboration with the Central Board of Education, and promises to become especially useful as a supplement to elementary school instruction; at present about 2000 Elementary and Continuation Schools are making use of these broadcasts.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.

Broadcasts for children are arranged regularly, and include musical programmes performed by children, dialogues between children and other people, and special plays for children. In the near future additional features will be introduced in these programmes.

RADIO PLAYS.

In the last five years radio plays in Sweden have progressed so far that they are now equal to any in Europe. In 1936 no less than 127 plays were broadcast, including 66 works by Swedish playwrights, of which 52 were plays specially written by Swedish authors for broadcasting. The choice of plays is governed by two main considerations; to stimulate the interest in Swedish plays, encouraging Swedish authors to write plays for broadcasting, and to present good foreign plays, more particularly such as rarely, if ever, appear on the Swedish stage.

The music programmes are naturally the most numerous. Actually, about 47 per cent of the total transmission time in Sweden is taken up by music. Like the two other departments, the Music Department has invited listeners to form study circles (music circles).

PUBLIC EVENTS.

The importance of tropical news in the radio programmes is increasing. A special department is charged with the preparation of items like running commentaries on sporting and other events, calls paid with the microphone to places and persons of interest, interviews, etc.

STUDIO DEPARTMENT.

The Studio Department, which is responsible for all technical aspects of the programmes, has in recent years become increasingly important on account of the broadcasts requiring more careful preparation by rehearsals and microphone tests. The problem of how a studio should be constructed has not yet been finally solved. The empirical method is adopted by all broadcasting companies in this respect, and Radiotjanst is continually experimenting with new studio construction methods. Radiojanst has at the moment 14 studios in Stockholm, besides one or two at each of the provincial Government Broadcasting Stations. This department also has charge of the equipment for making disc records, and for electromagnetic recording on steel bands. There are also two "Reporters' cars" with apparatus for recording any events of interest in the different parts of the country. The Studio Department is managed by the Radio Director of the Telegraph Office. (I.R.I.B.)

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No. 19, P. O. KATRI SARAI,
(Gaya).

(Continued from Col. 7)

given better status and better prospects.

The Congress might also consider how far it was possible for them to provide for the teaching of domestic midwifery and infant rearing in the various girls' schools and women's colleges in the country.

DR. GILDER OPENS EXHIBITION

Dr. H. Desa then requested the Hon. Dr. Gilder to declare open an exhibition of drugs, medical and surgical instruments.

Dr. Gilder said that the question had been raised about midwives and nurses. Government had made room for 76 midwives in the rural areas in the Province. They would carry on their work in those areas, and they would be subsidised. Similarly they had subsidised rural practitioners, and they hoped that their number would in due course be raised to 200 this year. They would also settle down in the rural areas. Government had also established a special rural health scheme at two places in the province. The scheme pertained to health survey, general sanitation, etc. The Rockefeller Foundation had been assisting them to a certain extent, in that matter. Government wished to see how far that scheme progressed.

It was the idea of Government continued Dr. Gilder, to give "dais" training. If local bodies wished to work that scheme, Government would consider their proposals very favourably.

Referring to the President's address, the Minister of Health informed him that the relations between the Services and the practitioners in the Province were very harmonious.

The Minister expressed the hope that in future they would have an exhibition of drugs and surgical instruments of their own manufacture.

Dr. S. J. Meher-Homji then proposed a vote of thanks to the Minister of Health.

BIHAR LABOUR INQUIRY

PATNA, April 12.

It is understood that the Labour Enquiry Committee appointed by the Bihar Government will commence enquiry in July, and the coal mining area will be taken up for enquiry at first.

The Committee will submit its reports on various industries investigated by it from time to time. It will also co-opt representatives of both employers and employees of a particular industry to be investigated.—United Press.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, inaugurated Second All-India Obstetric and Cynaecological Congress in Bombay yesterday. Picture shows Sir Ness Wadia addressing the meeting.

Dr. Mukerji On First Duty Of Obstetrician

(Continued from Page 14)

sion in the Constitution of local bodies, District Local Boards and Muncipalities alike—to employ a minimum number of midwives.

As one of the first steps in the extension of rural medical relief, Government have recently sanctioned four qualified mid-wives for each of the 19 Districts

It is a serious defect in our rural system that untrained and unregistered women are allowed to practise as dais. This has resulted in many malpractices But the paucity of trained women makes us hesitate before we take any step for compulsory registration.

Possibly with the advance of the Panchayat system, we should be able to arrange for the provision of a trained midwife in every village. I hope it will not be long before this objective is reached.

Judging, however, the position of India, as a whole, the existence of one registered midwife for every 1,072 births is a sad commentary on the state of things obtaining in this country.

SPIRIT OF SERVICE NEEDED

Our limitations under the present Constitution are well-known to you. We are striving to do what we can to relieve the sufferings of the masses. One of our first tasks is to provide food for the people, to lower their burden and raise their stamina.

In a country where nearly 50 millions are badly nourished and almost starving, you can well understand its plight. I appeal to you to place at the disposal of your motherland your skill, knowledge, and service. It is the spirit of service, not the love of wealth, that should dominate a noble profession. I know that many of you have made immense sacrifices for the love of humanity. I only hope this spirit of sacrifice will grow stronger as we march on the road to complete democracy.

Welcome To Delegates

In welcoming the delegates Dr. Sir Mangaldas Mehta, said that it was a matter of great satisfaction to them to see their fellow brothers in the profession practicing in the mofussil and rural areas in the province, present on the occasion. He paid a tribute to the munificent charities of Sir Ness Wadia and remarked that the Wadia Maternity Hospital, of which Bombay was justly proud, owed its existence entirely to his untiring zeal, concern and efforts in the cause of women in the city, and stood as a permanent monument to the cherished memory of his father Sir Ness had also established a hospital for infants and children in the city in memory of his mother.

Sir Mangaldas then gave a brief outline of the origin and progress of the Bombay Obstetric Society and said that it was about the end of 1933 when the session of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of the All-India Medical Conference was held in Bombay, that the members belonging to the profession seriously considered the question of starting an Obstetric and Gynaecological Society in the city for the purpose of bringing the members of the profession into closer contact with one another and discussing the various problems connected with the subject, and for improving and raising the standard of the practice and training of obstetricians and gynaecologists. On behalf of the Society, he thanked the members of the Managing Council, particularly the Honorary Secretaries, Dr. Chimanlal Mehta and Dr. Mrs. D. J. R. Dadabhoy, for their valuable help in bringing the Society to its present position.

AN ADVENTUROUS FEAT

Continuing Sir Mangaldas said that attention to maternity was almost unknown in Bombay about 30 years ago, and the starting of a maternity home was then considered an adventurous feat. The movement began in Bombay city where many of the poor people were from the mofussil and from the floating population of the city. The disadvantages from which they suffered in the city were numerous. The want of proper accommodation in one room tenements, want of attendance and help during delivery and lying-in period were great factors in inducing them to seek outside help, particularly in view of the fact that joint family system in this presidency was quickly breaking up mainly in the middle classes. The maternity home not only gave them that much needed relief but they also gave efficient skilful aid which was a revelation to the women who seek relief; this also gave complete physical and mental rest and nutritious food. There was less suffering, more maternal care, fewer after-effects and the child was often found to receive a good start in life. District maternity service was also made available in Bombay by the Municipality and Infant Welfare Society; but it never caught the fancy of the poor; for, want of space was the greatest handicap from which the poor suffered, and want of help and assistance during delivery and lying-in period amongst the middle classes.

MATERNITY WORK IN MOFUSSIL

The advantages of a maternity home were so numerous and outstanding that district maternity service seemed to have no chance in the city. The people likewise were not now averse to it in small towns and villages. They carried with them the memories of the benefits they received in Bombay and form as it were the nucleus a new village area maternity education.

The Bombay Nursing Council had given a tremendous impetus to maternity work by organising the midwifery profession and raising it from the depths of ignorance and prejudice in which it had lain for centuries in this presidency. The work was hard and arduous and could only be achieved by sending out batch after batch of qualified fidwives to the mofussil. "To achieve this, I am more than convinced during my visit to the presidency for the last seven years that there must be two separate courses for midwifery training, one for the city and another for the rural areas. This matter is before the Bombay Nursing Council, and let us hope that the Council will be the pioneer in India to give a lead to other provinces in this direction. The dais are no longer now in favour in the city of Bombay and partly in larger district towns; their great stronghold is in the villages where no help is available for the women in distress. There seems little hope of replacing dai in India particularly, the rural areas, for a long time to come, and unless measures are taken by Government to supply more and better qualified midwives according to the requirements of the rural areas I am afraid these indigenous dais will never be wiped out, but will always remain a menace to the health and well-being of the mothers in rural areas".

The position to-day was that in Bombay there were 14 public and free institutions with 486 beds and eight private semi-charity institutions with 155 beds, while the paying nursing homes were 61 with 667 beds.

The most important causes of mortality in child-birth are (1) puerperal sepsis, (2) toxaemia of pregnancy, and (3) anaemias, and he was sure if research was undertaken on these causes by medical persons with a determined effort, it would give a great impetus to the scientific study of causes of these diseases.

Sir Mangaldas appealed to them to make the Congress a success by proper co-ordination of their efforts, both in the direction of affording relief, and in the spreading of knowledge among the masses.

After the Premier had delivered his inaugural address, Dr. N. A. Purandhare proposed Dr. B. D. Mukerjee to the Chair. In doing so, he referred to the services rendered by him in Bengal.

President's Address

No one could deny the great advantage, said Dr. Mukerjee, of periodical meetings of workers in a common cause. The Congress, to be able to achieve its great task must be placed on a permanent basis and must provide more frequent opportunity to the gynaecologists and obstetricians of India to meet together to exchange views on special problems with which they were confronted in their day to day work amongst the women and children of India, and to devise ways and means of serving them in the best way possible. To achieve that end, they must act in concert. It was not by sporadic, individual efforts, but by means of organised activity that they could achieve any appreciable results in the vast field of maternity and child welfare.

GREATEST OBSTACLE

The first thing they were up against, said Dr. Mukerjee, was the utter ignorance and superstition of the average Indian mother and would-be mother, her lack of knowledge in domestic and personal hygiene, and in matters of infant-rearing and child welfare. The ignorant mother was the greatest obstacle in the path of the obstetrician and gynaecologist. All research in midwifery and all the skill and experience of the obstetrician would be of little avail so long as that stupendous ignorance and superstition persisted.

POVERTY OF PEOPLE

The most potent factor to be borne in mind was the abject poverty of the people. It was the poverty of the masses which was responsible for their suffering and degeneration. The appalling morbidity and mortality of the mothers and infants in India was primarily attributable to the economic condition of the masses. That question stared them all in the face and made their task well nigh impossible.

To their great shame it must be confessed, continued Dr. Mukerji, that the only aid, if aid it could be called, available to an Indian mother in the village, was that of the untrained midwife, commonly called 'dai.' What terrible havoc was caused by that class of 'dais' recruited from the lowest strata of society, was very well known to all.

PROBLEM OF MIDWIVES

Of the 33,8119,154 people in India, 30,17,05,242 lived in villages, and of that enormous number, nearly 50 per cent. were women. They could therefore very well visualise the conditions of these unfortunate women when they remembered that the sole medical help available to them was from the 'dai', who was invariably untrained, unclean and steeped in ignorance. Even in urban areas the situation was far from satisfactory.

Dr. Mukerji thought that the first and foremost duty of every obstetrician in India was to devise a way whereby the millions of Indian mothers might be saved from their unfortunate fate. In almost every civilised country it had been found necessary to have recourse to legislation for the regulation of the practice of midwives. The Congress must deliberate and decide whether such legislation was called for in India at present, or how else, they could best regulate the practice of dais.

Proceeding, Dr. Mukerji said that if the overcrowding of specialists in big cities like Calcutta Madras and Bombay was to be prevented, the present system of hospital management and official ascendency in the State-managed hospitals should be altered. Unfair treatment to non-servicemen must be blotted out, and they must be admitted in large numbers to existing hospitals, and allowed to gain experience.

SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY

In this connection, the President said that the lack of research work in India to-day was primarily due to the short-sighted policy of the authors of the hospital system under which the workers in the field of research had to work with a discontented mind. In his opinion, a reorganisation of the entire system was the need of the hour, and the Congress should evolve a scheme whereby, young workers in the field of gynaecology and obstetrics could be made free from the cases of every day life, so that they might devote their whole time and energy to the pursuit of learning and research.

For the practice of domestic midwifery, they required a sufficiently large number of trained nurses and health visitors. It was a fact that the profession of nursing, particularly child-bed with Indian girls. Two things nursing, was not very popular were necessary before they could get better types of girls to join the profession. First, the conditions and surroundings during their course of training must be improved, and, in the second place, Indian nurses must be

(Continued in Col 2)

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Democratisation Of Bombay Municipality

Adult Franchise To Be Introduced In 1942

Representation On Communal Basis To Be Abolished

NOMINATIONS TO GO: REDISTRIBUTION OF WARDS: CORPORATION TERM TO BE EXTENDED TO 4 YEARS AFTER 1942

The Bombay Government Gazette publishes the text of a Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. The statement of Objects and Reasons says:—

The object of this Bill is to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, with a view to effect the following important changes:—

(1) The abolition of nominations.

(2) The appointment of the Commissioner of Police, the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust and the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, as ex-officio councillors.

(3) The introduction of the system of adult franchise for the purpose of elections to be held in 1942 and thereafter.

(4) The extension of the term of the Corporation from 3 years to 4 years with effect from 1942.

(5) The reduction of the maximum and minimum of the salary of the Municipal Commissioner.

(6) The reduction in the salaries of certain officers mentioned in Section 74, and prescribing the qualifications and mode of appointment of officers mentioned in Section 74 as well as in Section 80A.

(7) The redistribution of wards.

The following notes on clauses explain the important changes which are made in this Bill:—

Clause 3.—This clause proposes that the Corporation shall consist of 117 councillors, out of whom 105 shall be elected at ward elections, 8 shall be elected by the special constituencies, and 3 shall be ex-officio councillors.

Clause 5.—In this clause a provision has been made to extend the term of the Corporation from 3 years to 4 years with effect from the 1st of April 1942.

Clause 8.—This clause introduces the system of adult franchise. According to this system, three alternative kinds of franchise are provided for, viz. (a) residence qualification, (b) business premises occupation qualification, and (c) taxation qualification.

Clause 11.—In this clause provision is made for the preparation of ward rolls for carrying out the system of adult franchise.

Clause 15.—This clause relates to the amendment of Section 39. The system of nomination and the representation on a communal basis have been abolished. It is also provided that the four members who are co-opted shall be persons whose names are entered on the municipal election roll.

Clauses 16 to 25 relate to the Standing and the Improvements Committees. The system of nomination on both the committees is proposed to be abolished.

Clause 26.—This clause relates to the salary of the Municipal Commissioner. The minimum of this salary is fixed at Rs. 2,000 and the maximum at Rs. 3,000.

Clause 28.—This clause proposes to reduce the salaries of the three officers mentioned in the section.

Clause 29.—In this clause it is provided that in the case of all the officers who are mentioned in Section 74 and 80A, the Corporation with the previous sanction of the Provincial Government, shall make rules prescribing the qualifications required for holding those posts. The clause also prescribes the method according to which the appointments to those posts are to be made.

Clause 30.—This clause provides for the punishment of offences which may occur during the election proceedings.

Clause 31.—This clause proposes to amend Schedule B to the Act which relates to the distribution of wards. In revising the distribution, care has been taken to see that the interest of minority communities will not in any way be prejudiced.

Clause 33.—This is a saving clause and provides that the Corporation as constituted on the date on which this Act will come into force shall not be affected by the changes which are made by this Bill.

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FOR A QUICK RESTORATIVE TAKE

BOVRIL

THE CLIVEDEN SET

(Continued from page 6)

dent House. There the decision is taken. This decision is usually worked out in such a way as to be beneficial to Hitler and Mussolini.

Instances of the last few months have proved beyond a shadow of doubt how dangerous are the workings of this Cliveden Set. The public has practically forgotten it now but it must be told again for the benefit of the public that when after the resignation of Sir Samuel Hoare on account of his Abyssinian deal, he was once again recalled to Cabinet as the First Lord of Admiralty it was through the influence of this Cliveden Set. But let us take an incident which dates back to a few months, when the Conference over China was taking place in Brussels in last November.

Lord Halifax's Visit To Germany

Mr. Eden as the Foreign Secretary was attending the Conference on behalf of Britain. Mr Eden, though an out and out Tory, was still not sufficiently pro-Hitler for the liking of the Astor group. So while he was away, the Cliveden group persuaded Mr. Chamberlain to send Lord Halifax to Germany to find out what Germany wanted. The meeting with Hitler was already arranged through the German Ambassador Von Ribbentrop. Only consent of the Cabinet had to be obtained. This consent they tried to secure while Mr. Eden was away. When Mr. Eden got to know of this he became furious, and flew back to London where he instantly tendered his resignation. This was in the November of last year. But the Cliveden group realised that if Eden was thrown overboard at that time there would be a general uproar in the country, so they persuaded him to withdraw his resignation.

Lord Halifax went to Germany and saw Hitler. The talks were going to be on the restoration of the German colonies. The return of the colonies is not a popular subject with British finance capital who want to keep them for exploitation. So Lord Halifax was asked to find out what Hitler would want instead of his colonies. Hitler told Halifax bluntly that he not only wanted his colonies, but wanted the whole of Central Europe as well. He would advance on Austria within a few months, if necessary by force of arms. He would then make a meal of Czechoslovakia, and then proceed to dismember Soviet Ukraine. Hitler assured Halifax that he had his agents in Soviet Russia.

Eden's Resignation

Later events proved with what accord the Cliveden Set was acting with Hitler. "The Times" first began criticising Mr Eden. Mr. Eden was accused of standing in the way of arriving at a general European understanding. In the meanwhile Germany and Italy started a campaign against Eden. The Cliveden Set began whispering that Eden was not keeping well "and may have to resign owing to his bad health." Mr. Eden assured the whisperers that his health was excellent. Then came the account of the talk with Mussolini. Mr. Eden opposed them exactly what the Cliveden Set wanted him to do. Prime Minister Chamberlain thereupon compelled him to tender his resignation, accusing him of opposing the Mediterranean accord. As if arranged on the stage, Lord Halifax, whose friendship with Hitler is undoubted, was appointed the Foreign Secretary.

When the German army marched into Austria, the Clivedan Set was not unaware of it. In fact at the very hour the Germans were marching into Austria, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax were dining with Hitler's Foreign Secretary Von Ribbentrop. Neither can Chamberlain and the present Cabinet disavow knowledge of the staggering amount of help rendered to Franco by Hitler and Mussolini which has resulted in the slaughter at Barcelona.

This Cliveden group is in complete command of the British Government. It has the cabinet behind it. It has staunch supporters like Sir Samuel Hoare and Sir John Simon, who though not belonging to the Set proper, work hand in glove with them. This Set is now trying to fortify Britain with armaments to such an extent that the burden will have to be borne by the poor people of this country. And by the way they are acting they will eventually bind Britain's destinies with Germany, Italy and Japan.

Completely detatched from the public the Cliveden Set controls the life of the nation. Slowly but surely they have been descending upon the nation's income, increasing the revenue multifold through raising the cost of living. A few instances of this will clarify the above suggestion. The primary burden of rearmament taxation falls upon food stuffs. As a result bread price has increased by 25 per cent.; potatoes 20 per cent.; bacon 50 per cent.; butter 20 per cent. In short, measured in terms of 1933 index, to-day the value of £3, is actually less than £2. And the average wage of a Britisher being £3, one can just imagine how much he has to forego.

The public now recognises the truism of the Marxist theory that capitalism ends up in centering the entire power into the hands of a few rich. The unconcealed propensity of this Set to fraternise with Fascism exposes the mockery of the Tory cry "British Democracy Will Always Remain Democratic." No less dangerous is the working of the Cliveden Set in the matter of India. Their intention being to please Hitler at any cost, may compel the British Cabinet to adopt stricter measures in India, introduce a worse kind of Fascism "to keep the natives in their proper places", than what exists at the present time. Sure as any thing Lord Lothian's Indian visit is not without significance. The Wafd Party of Egypt was trapped in a similar way. The Wafd leaders were compelled to sign a treaty with Britain. But soon after the signing of the treaty the Wafd party went out of office; and it is not difficult to guess who exerted pressure to put them out of office.

Only a bold attempt by the masses of this country, aided by the masses of Britain's colonial possessions, particularly India, can put this Cliveden Set out of action and the stop the drift to the Nazification of the British Empire, and prevent the catastrophe of war.

MYSORE CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS COMMITTEE

State Congress Not To Co-operate

MATHUR, April 13.

The Mysore Congress Convention concluded overnight with the passing of several resolutions as passed by the Subjects Committee, the most important of which was that relating to the attitude of the Constitutional Reforms Committee.

The Convention expressed its profound dissatisfaction with the Committee appointed by the Government as regards its terms of reference and personnel, and declared that unless it was open to the Committee to discuss the issue of responsible Government and recommend on the same, unless there is a due recognition of the Mysore Congress as an organisation, and unless a representation of the Mysore Congress on the Committee, settled by mutual understanding, it was not possible to co-operate with the Committee.

The Convention called upon the people to do likewise.

It might be stated that out of the four Congress members nominated on the Committee by the Government, two have already courted imprisonment on the flag question and two others announced in the open session overnight that in obedience to the Congress mandate they do not agree to serve on the Committee.—A.P.

Three Prisoners Attempting To Escape Detected

BANGALORE, April 13.

A concerted attempt at escaping from the Bangalore Central Jail by boring a hole in the wall of their cell was made by three European prisoners, Mitchell, Denton and Macarron but the attempt was detected by the jail authorities on Friday. Mitchell is at present undergoing a sentence of four years' hard labour, and the other two are under trials.

This incident is believed to be the first of its kind in the history of the Bangalore Central Jail.—A.P.

Masani's Appeal To Leftists For Unity In Fight For Freedom

In delivering his presidential address at the Fourth Annual Conference of All-India Socialist Party on Tuesday, Mr. Masani read his address in English, which was afterwards tranlated into Hindi by Acharya Narendra Dev.

Mr. Masani, in the course of his presidential address, said:—

"Sixteen long months separate us from the last Conference of our Party at Faizpur.—long because in that period of time we have moved fast and far, both in this country and in the world at large. In India, the scene has shifted considerably as the result of the important decision of the Indian National Congress to make itself responsible, for the first time, for the administration of several provinces. Abroad, the Fascist intervention in Spain, the Japanese invasion of China and the Nazi conquest of Austria are altering the international atlas.

"In those months, we were fortunate to have restored to us after a long spell of exile and imprisonment Mr Subhas Chandra Bose, one of the bravest fighters in the cause of Indian freedom. President Bose has in his address to the Congress Session at Haripura declared his belief in Socialism. We are happy that a Socialist and a friend of our Party is at the helm of the country's affairs. Many brave political workers are, however, still behind bars. Indeed, we are meeting in the very citadel of repression, where comrades like Gurumukh Singh are still in prison. To them, we sent greetings and we renew our determination to see them free.

"In India, the Congress, hitherto the permanent opposition to the British Raj, has installed in the administrative saddle in many provinces its own Ministries which to the detached observer, seem to have settled down to giving proof of administrative capacity and to getting the best out of the Constitution which they were put there to wreck.

TO-DAY'S CHOICE

The real choice to-day seems to me to be between Scientific Socialism and Dogmatic or Authoritarian Socialism. To put it another way, we have to prevent Socialism from being made into a dogma, almost a religion. Lenin rightly declared that religion was the opium of the people. He was not thinking of Christianity alone. And his words would certainly apply to Socialism or Communism, if we allowed Socialism or Communism to degenerate into a religion.

We want something of the iconoclastic mentality of Pandit Motilal Nehru who,—when somebody remarked in the debates on the Sarda Bill that the 'Sastras' enjoined child marriage,—declared wrathfully: "In that case, so much the worse for the 'Sastras'!"

The peoples of the Indian States,—who form a fourth of the nation,—are told to-day to fight their battles on their own and to expect no direct aid from the people of British India. 'Federation' is no doubt to be combated but increasing emphasis is being laid on the possibility of doing this successfully by constitutional means and without recourse to mass action. The progress of the Congress Leftwards seems to be, at least for the time, arrested."

SOCIALISTS' ROLE.

Mr. Masani then discussed the approach to various problems rather than their solution.

"We have to prevent Socialism," he added, "from being made into a dogma, almost a religion. Lenin rightly declared that religion was the opium of the people. He was not thinking of Christianity alone. And his words would certainly apply to socialism or Communism, if we allowed Socialism or Communism to degenerate into a religion.

'Truth is a weapon we cannot spare. Our Gandhian friends in the Congress sometimes claim to monopolise Non-Violence and Truth. We resent this.

While the world as a whole is in the throes of a struggle between Capitalism (increasingly taking on the shape of Fascism) and Socialism, what is the part which we Socialists in India have to play? Where do we come into the picture?

There cannot be for the Indian people, and therefore for the Indian Socialists, any effective part to play in the international scene until first the people of India have terminated the system of foreign rule.—until India has become a subject and not an object of international relations. Nor can there be any question of building up Socialism in India until the first the national revolution has been accomplished. At the same time, there is great need for a Socialist approach and for the application of Socialist technique.

"A Socialist Party in India to-day has two fundamental tasks,—first, to help in the building up of a powerful national front against British Imperialism; and secondly, to spread the ideas of Socialism in India and prepare the ground for its introduction once political power has been secured.

"The formation of Congress Cabinets in seven out of the eleven Indian Provinces has created for Congress Socialists a most difficult position. On the one hand there has been the strongest desire on our part to make this experiment now that it has been launched upon, a success. On the other hand there has been an equally strong urge to criticise acts and utterances at variance with Congress policy. This is a situation which calls for the greatest discipline and control on our side. Some of our Congress Ministers and leaders have felt that we have not always been as restrained as we should have been in our comments on the work of the Congress Ministries. I do not know how far this feeling is justified. But I think I can say on behalf of all members of the Party that if they have said things which have been found unpalatable by the ministerial wing of the Congress, they have said them out of a sense of duty to the organisation and to the movement as a whole.

It is understood that the General Secretary of the Party, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, reviewed the work of the Party during the past year at considerable length and an interesting discussion followed. 15 speakers taking part in it. The subjects which came under discussion were Congress, the 'kisan' movement and trade union work. It was decided that in future the General Secretary's report be prepared in the light of these discussions.

The General Secretary's report, which was read, reviewed the work of the Party during the past year and the difficulties which the Party had to encounter.

SOLIDARITY WITH SOCIALIST PARTY

International Greetings To Lahore Conference

LAHORE, April 12.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, has sent the following telegraphic message to the All-India Congress Socialist Conference, which opened here to-day:

"Heartiest greetings and best wishes to the All-India Congress Socialist Party on the occasion of its Annual Conference."

Mr. James Maxton, M.P. and Chairman of the Independent Labour Party's National Administrative Council, has sent the following message:

"The Independent Labour Par-

(Continued in Col 4)

(Continued from Col 7)

ty renews its declaration of solidarity with the All-India Congress Socialist Party. We are united with you, not only in our opposition to British Imperialism and in demanding National Independence for India but in the deeper purpose of achieving the social and economic emancipation of the Indian peasants and workers by the establishment of Socialism. We are watching your fight with interest and admiration and we can assure you of our readiness to co-operate with you in every possible manner."

Mr Fenner Brockway, Editor of the "New Leader" and well-known Socialist leader of England, in the course of his message states:—

"The International Bureau for Revolutionary Socialist Unity, representing parties in 12 different countries and with contacts in 26 countries, sends its warmest greetings of Socialist solidarity to your Conference."—United Press

MILLIONS AND MILLIONS
of Ogden's "GUINEA GOLD" Cigarettes are smoked in a year because they fulfil three demands:
1. FULL SIZE MAGNUM
2. DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR
3. POPULAR PRICE
OGDEN'S "GUINEA GOLD" MAGNUMS
GG/41

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON SIX POINTS DOWN

Appreciation In France

RUBBER FIRM ON BETTER ADVICES

BOMBAY, April 13.

NEW YORK COTTON.

There was very little encouragement from outside sources. Prices were maintained by local purchases influenced by official report, which indicated that 17 per cent of old crop was untenderable.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Market developed steadier tendency on better North American markets. Lack of support caused depressed sentiment.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Prices were moderately higher on scattered purchases. Enquiry was slow in absence of any fresh developments.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938

New York, April 13.

Previous closing	8.71
To-day's opening	8.72
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	8.65
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, April 13.

Previous closing	4.74
To-day's opening	4.80
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing	4.76
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 159-0
July August	Rs. 162-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 13.

New York cotton received very little encouragement from outside sources with result that prices were maintained by scattered local purchases influenced by official report indicating that seventeen per cent of old crop was untenderable.

Trading in May commenced at 8.72 i.e. one point higher than last closing. Prices advanced on small purchases but demand was generally slow in absence of any fresh developments. Subsequently prices suffered slight recession on some selling and Bombay Straddle reversing.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 13.

The following were the opening ranges:

May (8.56/8.56) 8.72/8.72
July (8.62/8.62) 8.79/8.77
October (8.71/8.71) 8.88/8.87

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 13.

May (4.71) 4.78
July (4.81) 4.87
May (6.59) 6.66
July (6.68) 6.75

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 13.

Trading in Broach commenced at Rs. 164. After slight improvement prices receded on scattered selling pressure and absence of support.

Subsequent transactions were colourless with interest at very low ebb.

Closed quiet at Rs. 163/12.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 13.

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0) 1-9

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (£17 3/4 paid and buyers) £17 7/8 sellers.
Dunlop April (£20) £20
Lightning April (£19) £19

RUBBER

Spot (5 13/16 buyers) 6 buyers
Forward July September (5 15/16 paid and value) 6 1/8 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay April May (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April (£13 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata April (£12 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal May (£10 sellers) £9 13/16 sellers.

METALS

LONDON METALS

London, April 13.

Tin (£170 buyers £170 1/4 sellers. Easy) £170 3/4 buyers £171 1/4 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£16 buyers £16 1/16 sellers. Steady) £16 3/16 buyers £16 1/4 sellers. Very steady
Electrolytic Copper (£43 1/2 to £44 1/2) £44 to £45
Iron (112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, April 13.

Previous closing	4.97 5/16
To-day's opening	4.97 13/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.97 13/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 13.

Previous closing	4.97.46
To-day's opening	4.97.43
To-day's closing	4.97.75

FRANC RATE

London, April 13.

Previous closing	160.12
To-day's opening	158.37
To-day's closing	158.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 13.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar 4.97.43 and then improved to 4.97.56 subsequently further appreciating to 4.97.78 on good support.

Franc opened at 158.37 but later fell to 158.56 on lack of good enquiry with eventually movements small and undecisive.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (12.141) 11.923
New York on Bombay (37.53) 37.55
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/2) 0.93 1/2
London on Milan (94.50) 94.61
London on Shanghai (1-1 3/32 nominal) 1-1 1/16 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, April 13.

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Little bear covering. Small business. Market is steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, April 13.

Spot	(18 13/16d.) 18 7/8d.
Forward	(18 1/2d.) 18 1/2d.

LONDON GOLD

London, April 13.

London Gold Fine per ounce (£6-19-10 1/2) £6-19-10

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 13.

Silver ready	48	15	0
Silver Chaitra	48	14	0
Silver Vaishakh	48	11	0
Gold ready	34	15	3
Gold Chaitra	34	15	0
Gold Vaishakh	34	13	0
Sovereign	22	13	6

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 13.

Liverpool wheat opened steady, May 81 July 81. Market developed steadier tendency on better North American markets, but subsequently sentiment was somewhat depressed by general lack of support.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 13.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.83 1/4. Prices were moderately higher on scattered purchases, but general enquiry was slow in absence of any fresh developments.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, April 13.

Wheat May	4	6	9
Wheat September	4	7	6
Linseed May	7	4	0
Linseed September	7	6	0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 13.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 3/8

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER CLOSING QUOTATION

Bombay, April 13.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed firally at Rs 98-9-0.

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 13.

4-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian (£99 1/2) £99 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 1/4) £92 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113) £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£116 1/2) £116 3/4
4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£109) £109 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£112) £111 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 3/4) £104

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 £106 3/4) £106 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 7/8) £74 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101 7/8) £101 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
5 per cent Funding Loan (£112 3/4) £112 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 7/8) £102 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 3/4) £114

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 13.

London Stock Exchange was fairly active on scattered support. Giltedged securities continued to give better showing on good enquiry. Three and half per cent quoted at £92 1/2 i.e. 7 1/2 shillings higher than last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-4 1/2) 13-10 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (55-7 1/2) 58-8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/8) dol 4 1/8
Elec Music Industry (12-10 1/2) 13-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (30-1 1/2) 30-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (32) 32-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-7 1/2) 64-7 1/2
San Paulo 4 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£25 1/2) £25 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (29-6) 30-3
Unilever Ordinary (37-4 1/2) 37-4 1/2
Ford Motors (20-3) 20-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£64 1/4) £63 3/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (104-4 1/2) 106-10 1/2
Carreas A (£7 1/8) £7 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (136-10 1/2) 138-1 1/2
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (22-3) 22-3
Distillers (96-3) 98-6
Bedfords Dyers (4-6) 4-6
British Celanese (3-9) 3-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (37-4 1/2) 38
Courtaulds Ordinary (41-10 1/2 42-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (23-4 1/2) 23-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 45 5/8) dol 46 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 43-9
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (40) 40
Empire of India (26) 26

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-4 1/2) 24-9
Gule Kelampong (20) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (23-3) 24-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£15) £15
East Rand Proprietors (55) 56-3
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 3/8) £15 3/8
Associated Portland (80-7 1/2) 81-10 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (95) 96-10 1/2
Sub Nigel (£9 1/2) £9 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-10 1/2) 26-10 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (23-9) 25
Anglo Iranian (75) 76-10 1/2
Burma Oil (107-6) 110-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (4-9) 4-9
Shell Transport (82-6) 85
Royal Dutch (£35 5/8) £36 7/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ord. (£57 1/8) £57 1/2
London Midland and Scott. Ord (£22 1/4) £22 1/4
London North Eastern Def. (£3 3/8) £3 3/8
Southern Def. (£20 1/4) £20 1/4
London Transport 5 p.c. (£128) £128
London Transport "C" (£79 1/2) £79 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, April 13.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May 80 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Giltedged Securities Outstandingly Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 13.

The Stock Exchange was firm and more active following the successful debut of the new French Government.

Giltedged securities were outstandingly firm on influential support.

Commodities: Rubber was firmer on better eastern advices and trade buying.

Foreign Exchanges: Better news from France caused a recovery of the Franc which was however held in check by the French control, which thus acquired a fair amount of foreign exchange, spot closing at 158.06 compared with 161.12 yesterday

Wall Street opened irregular.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 13

Closing quotations at 5 p.m. were as under:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	98/8
4 per cent 1960/70	114/12
5 per cent 1945/55	118/4

BANKS

Baroda	111/8
Bank of Hindusthan	34/8
Central	30/8
Imperial Bank F P	1540
Imperial Bank P P	381/4
India Bank	137/3
Indian Overseas Bank	49/8
Reserve Bank	117/8
Union Bank	5/14

TEXTILES

Ambica	1455
Arun	400
Arvind	1125
Asok	375
Bombay Dyeing	853/12
Buckingham and Carnatics	192
Century	246/4
Central India	238/2
Colaba	154/6
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	300
Elgin	212
Gokak	152/8
Indore	65
Jubilee	210
Kohinoor	270
Laxmi Cotton	495
Mysore	95
Marsden	11/4
Morarji	1070
New Great	238/12
Raipur	700
Rajnagar	340
Simplex	79/6
Swadeshi	202/8
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1310
Madhusudan	200
Khatau	102/8

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ord	1430
Tata Hydro Ord	146/4
Tata Power Ord	1350

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electrics	133/12
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram	125
Surat XD	167/8
Ajmer	12/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	331/4
Associate Cements	121/8
Belapur	157/8
Bombay Burma New	191/4
Bombay Burma Old	547/8
Bombay Steam	210
Bombay Telephone	94/8
Burma Corporation	6/9
Br B Petrol	3/6
Dalmia Cement	8/14
Indian Bleaching	138/12
Industrial Investment Tr	44/8
Indian Radio Ord	425
Indian Radio Defd	502/8
Indian Copper	2/4
Indian Iron	28/8
Mysore Sugar	23
Port Canning	690
Premier Construction	66/6
Scindia Steam	18/4
Shivrajpur	45/4
Tata Oil	28/12
Tata Steel Ordy	232
Tata Steel Defd	1015

JUTES

Birla Jute	15
Howrah	42/1
Hukumchand	6/8
Kamarhatty	424
Kanknarrah	324
Lawrence	328
Reliance	57

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 13.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 45 1/2) dol 46
General Motor (dol 31 7/8) dol 32 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 27 1/4) dol 27 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 104 1/4) dol 103 1/2

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 8th day of April, 1938.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES—

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	25,58,24,000
Notes in Circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	180,96,20,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	7,65,35,000
Total Notes issued	214,19,79,000
Total Liabilities	214,19,79,000

ASSETS—

	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	78,80,70,000
Total of A.	123,22,21,000
B. Rupee Coin	63,58,44,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	27,39,14,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	214,19,79,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 57.527 per cent.	

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 8th April, 1938.

LIABILITIES—

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government*	15,03,08,000
(b) Banks	14,29,74,000
(c) Others	56,72,000
Bills Payable	10,45,000
Other Liabilities	88,60,000
Rupees	40,88,59,000

*Includes £221,900 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

ASSETS—

	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	25,58,14,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	10,000
Rupee Coin	4,53,000
Subsidiary Coin	2,99,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	60,000
(b) External	...
(c) Government of India Treasuyr Bills	81,00,000
Balanc held abroad+	5,47,26,000
Loans and Advances to the Govt.	1,40,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	1,00,000
Investments	6,98,72,000
Other Assets	54,25,000
Rupees	40,88,59,000

+Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

C. P. AND BERAR GOVT. TREASURY BILLS

The Manager, Reserve Bank of India has issued the following Press Communique:—

1. Tenders for Rs. 25,00,000 (Twenty five lakhs only) of 9 months and Rs. 15,00,000 (Fifteen lakhs only) of 3 months Government of the Central Provinces and Berar Treasury Bills will be received at the Office of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on the 19th April 1938.

2. Bills will be of the following denominations, namely, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 10,00,000.

3. Each tender should specify clearly the nominal value of the bills required and the price per cent which the tenderer is prepared to pay, expressed in rupees, annas and quarter annas only.

4. Successful tenderers will be required to make payment and take up their bills on the 21st April 1938.

5. A tender may be for the whole of the amount offered for tender or for any portion thereof which is a multiple of Rs. 25,000. The minimum for which a tender can be made is Rs. 25,000. The amount of the tender or tenders submitted by any Bank, individual, etc. must not in the aggregate exceed the amount offered for tender.

6. If the total of tenders received is in excess of the amount offered a proportionate allotment will be made. These allotments will, in all cases, be multiples of Rs. 25,000 the minimum being Rs. 25,000 and in order to effect this, the Bank reserve to themselves full discretion to allot a higher or lower percentage or to make no allotment to individual tenderers as may be appropriate.

7. The Reserve Bank of India reserve the right to reject the whole, or any part of any tender without any reason.

8. A Treasury Bill will be paid on maturity only at the office of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

ESTIMATE OF EARNINGS OF TATA STEEL

Brokers Calculate Dividend Prospects

Messrs. Patel & Ramdutt, Share Brokers, expect the Tata Steel Company is likely to show a profit of Rs. 425 lacs for the year ending 31st March, 1938, and the likely distribution should be as follows:

1st Preference	@	Rs.	9	0	0	per share
2nd Preference	"	"	19	10	0	"
Ordinary	"	"	14	8	0	"
Deferred	"	"	98	8	6	"

	225 lacs.
Depreciation	98 "
Commission	30 "
Bonus	30 "
Income-tax	25 "
Other expenses	7 "
Carried forward approximately	10 "
	425 lacs.

Bonus of 2 1/2 salaries is likely to be paid to the Labour.

The above are all approximate figures and must be taken as such. They, however, expect the above figures to be very very near the correct ones.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED.

Bombay, April 13.

Sathia s.s. Invella of 3135 reg tons Capt C Mackinnon arrived from Durban with cargo of coal.

Turner Morrison s.s. Rajput of 3389 reg tons Capt J McLean arrived from Akyab via Colachel Trivandrum Quilon Alleppey and Cochin with general cargo

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Bandra of 1893 reg tons Capt T I Murphy sailed for Basra via Verawal Kathiawar Coast Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

B I S N s.s. Cranfield of 3213 reg tons Capt P A C James sailed for Colombo (for orders) in water ballast.

B I S N s.s. Kenya of 4646 reg tons Capt J H Longhurst sailed for Durban via Marmagoa and East and South Africa Ports with passengers and local cargo.

L Triestino s.s. Riv of 4083 reg tons Capt O Mignon sailed for Basra via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 13-4-38.

S S Strathnaver (MM) for Europe and American Ports via Aden and London.

S S Nalgora (MM) for Europe and American Ports via Aden and London Otarchi Port Okha Bhavnagar and Kathiawar Ports

S S Vasna (MM) for Kathiawar Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports

S S Tairea (MM) for African Ports via Porebunder and Marmagoa

S S Barala (MM) for Kathiawar Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports

S S Conte Rosso (LT) for Europe and American Ports via Aden and London

S S Gazana (MM) for Colombo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, April 13.

1 Kenya 4646 Durban 13-4 M M
2 Bangalore 2875 London 13-4 M M
4 Mirzapore 4135 Japan 14-4 M M
5 Ryuyo Maru 4737 Yokahama 14-4 N Y K
8 Riv 4083 Karachi 13-4 L Triestino
12 Circassia 6597 Karachi 14-4 Anchor Line

Victoria Dock

3 Bandra 1893 P Gulf 13-4 M M
4 Varela 1926 Busra 14-4 M M
9 Golconda 3203 Calcutta 14-4 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Unicoi 3667 Madras 15-4 L Edwards
(B) Jalarashmi 2681 Rangon 15-4 Scindia S N Co.
D/E Alavi 2161 Jeddah 14-4 T Morrison
K Barala 1899 Busra 20-4 M M
M El Madina 1628 Jeddah 14-4 Scindia S N
(N/6) Nawab 3424 Akyab 14-4 T Morrison and Co.
F Englestan 2966 NF NF Scindia S I

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comorin 5-5-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 14-4-38 P and O S N
Cathay 21-4-38 P and O S N
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Nalgora 13-4-38 M M
Stratheden 28-4-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 18-4-38 K Nixon and Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Trifels 28-4-38 L Edwards
Marken 23-4-38 L Edwards
Barenfels 18-4 L Edwards
Ehrenfels 25-4-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tijuca 24-4-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Polk 14-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Pierce 28-4-38 F F Campbell
Hoegh Silverstar 13-4-38 Volkart Bros

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino
Arabia 16-4-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino
Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino
Toyooka Maru 16-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 23-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Jeypore 18-4-38 P and O S N
Kifuku Maru 10-5-38 O S K
Taijin Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Vasna 16-4-38 M M
Dondolo 14-4-38 L Triestino.

FROM SYDNEY

Narkunda 23-4-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 16-4-38 M M
Karanja 30-4-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Nowshera 15-4-38 M M and Co.

FROM BASSEIN

Gogra 18-4-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 11-4-38 M M
Kybfels 15-4-38 Lionel Edward.

FROM CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 26-4-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathaird 7-5-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 14-5-38 P and O S N
Bangalore 12-4-38 M M
Strathnaver 16-4-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 23-4-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 30-4-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia 15-4-38 Anchor Line
City of Hongkong 21-4-38 K Nixon
Circassia 22-4-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Kybfels 23-4-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Pierce 28-4-38 F F Campbell
City of Rangoon 24-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 15-4-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino
Dondolo 15-4-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Maru 1-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino
Tijin Maru 8-5-38 O S Kaisha
Ryuyo Maru 13-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino
Arabia 14-4-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Cathay 21-4-38 P and O S N

FOR RANGOON

Jalarashmi 15-4-38 Scindia S N

FOR AKYAB

Nawab 14-4 T Morrison.

FOR SYDNEY

Cathay 21-4-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barala 20-4-38 M M
Riv 13-4-38 L Triestino
Varela 14-4-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 11-5-38 M M
Tairea 27-4-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 14-4-38 T Morrison.
El Madina 14-4 Scindia S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 3-5-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

Vita 16-4-38 M M
Circassia 14-4-38 Anchor Line

B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S C/Barcelona 9-4-38
S S Circassia 9-4-38
S S Masimpur 11-4-38
S S Unicoi 11-4-38
S S Varela 11-4-38
S S Jalarashmi 11-4-38
S S Sophie Marie 11-4-38
S S Kalavati 11-4-38
S S Sonavati 11-4-38
S S Nawab 12-4-38
S S Golconda 12-4-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, April 13.

S S Strathnaver for London: 10 bales sheep skins tanned K Laibhai; 10 bales goat skins tanned K Laibhai; 10 bales coy hides M Esmail; 18 bales cow hides tanned H A Mohamed; 16 bales sheep skins tanned M R Shaffi; 592 bags linseed The Cotton Agents; 680 bags gr nut onl cake P Surchand; 1820 bags gr nut cake H Manilal; 500 bags lentils The Cotton Agents; 1726 bags gr nut kernels S M Rajgor; 80 bags kang gram S M Rajgor; 2672 bags gr nut kernel K M Nathoo; 410 bags gr nut in shell G Gokalchand; 1100 bags linseed oil cake Swastik Oil Mills; 11 csks condiments E Spinner; 439 bags dill seed B Dwarkadas; 200 kgs cattle fish bone H Akbarally; 600 bags soap stone powder Shaw Wallace; 1350 bags lentels D Abraham; 24 cases bristles D Abraham; 14 bales cotton rugs Cox and Kings (Agents); 25 cases cattle fish bones N P Master; 20 khgs chutney F Nowroji.

For Marseilles: 100 bags henna powder H K Kesharwalla

For Quebe: 112 bags gr nut kernels G M Rajgor.

For Montreal: 1725 bags gr nut kernels S M Rajgor.

For Alexandretta: 55 bales cotton grey yarn T H Diab.

For Tripoli: 19 bales cotton grey yarn A H Diab.

IMPORTS.

S S Kybfels Agent Lionel Edwards from Hamburg: 70 cases machinery; 50 cases beer; 212 cases y m sheets; 61 cases hurricane lanterns; 401 pcs steel poles; 149 cases sewing machines; 53 pkgs plates; 120 dms pennagnate of potash; 50 carboys formic acid; 50 bdls brass rods; 50 cases gablony goods; 200 csks hyposulphite of soda; 100 bags gum (globe); 525 cts tiles; 30 cases unexposed films; 86 cases glass bangles; 54 cases iron tubes; 85 cases iron chains 133 rolls galvd wire netting; 885 bales paper; 201 bags whitings; 85 cases school slates;; 150 pkgs iron buckets galvd; 50 cases accumulators; 112 pcs earthenware; 43 cases textile machy and parts; 263 i/dn dyes dry; 779 bdls white wood ceiling boards.

From Antwerp: 120 csks chlorate of potash; 70 kgs acelate of lead; 152 cts gas butane; 280 bdls chalk; 85 cases bolts and nuts; 103 bgs stl hoops 182 i/dms bleaching powder; 100 cases glycerine; 100 bags sulphate of soda; 175 cases slate pencils; 400 bags maize starch; 222 bdls plywood; 981 pcs spelter; 339 dms dyes dry; 390 i/dms chemical product; 40 cases machy; 57 cases insulated wire and cable.

LONDON RUBBER

London, April 12

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers 5 13/16

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, April 12

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality .. 6 1/8

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 12

T T London on:—

New York	4.97.46
Paris	160.12
Berlin	12.38 3/4
Madrid	80.00
Montreal	5.00 3/8
Amsterdam	8.96 1/16
Brussels	29.54
Milan	94.57
Berne	21.63 7/8
Prague	142.75

LONDON SEEDS

London, April 12

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton
April sellers £11-17-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton
April sellers £12-17-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton
April sellers £13-7-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont c.i.f. ton
April sellers £11-12-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton
April sellers £11-12-6

LONDON PRODUCE

London, April 12

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels
April May sellers 36/6
Wheat Barietta Russo parcels
April May sellers 38
Wheat Souh Australian parcels
April sellers 34

Improved Buying On New York Cotton Exchange

FAVOURABLE DEVELOPMENTS IN FRANCE

Wall Street Market Firm

Bombay, April 13.

On Tuesday the New York cotton market was not active but offers proved light and with very little Bombay or Southern selling prices moved sharply higher on improved buying the rise being assisted by more favourable developments in France.

The market opened quiet and declined on lower Liverpool cables and Bombay advices and overnight liquidation orders. Prices later rallied sharply on trade, local and Liverpool buying and short covering. Operations chiefly consisted of May liquidation and exchanging with very little outside interest. Spot cotton was very quiet while textiles were less active.

At the opening May war quoted 4 points down at 8.56 and a further loss of one point at 8.55 marked the low level for the day. Later on there was active buying with improvement in Wall Street and May was quoted 8.73 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 9 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 11 points at 8.77c. per lb

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly firm and closed at a rise of 10 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 11 points at 8.95c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with May 4.73. The market was dull and business was mostly professional. Later on there was May liquidation and straddle selling against New York which met trade calling and local covering. The market closed unchanged to one point down. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 4.83d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was steady. Giza futures closed one point up and Uppers were irregular at a rise of one point to a decline of 3 points.

The Alexandria market was easy on increased selling. Sakels futures declined 15 to 19 points and Ashmouni contracts closed 6 to 18 points lower.

ACREAGE OUTLOOK.

The market declined sharply during the latter part of last week on heavy liquidation, principally by Continental interests because of the disturbed political outlook, but later, with steadier advices from overseas markets on the referendum result on the acreage programme, prices have improved. It is now estimated that more than 90 per cent of the returns will show in favour of the programme, indicating that growers will hold the acreage down this spring.

Weakness on sterling exchange rates and rumours of a large Government loan to speed up rearmament, has attracted further speculative buying, and the market has again revealed a shortage of contracts. At the time of writing prices have registered a 1/4d advance from the lowest, but are only 5 to 2 points up on the week.

MILL CONSUMPTION.

It is now fairly certain that domestic mill consumption in America will not equal earlier estimates. The Census Bureau gave February consumption at 427,000 bales, compared with 666,000 bales last year, making the total for the season 3,512,000 bales, or a million less than last year. There are now 7,000,000 bales tied up in the Government loan, and with all the uncertainties of the growing season ahead, there is little incentive to sell short, despite the poor trade outlook and the bearish statistical outlook.

The combined effects of Sudan hedging and hedging of Giza caused considerable weakness in this growth, but the possibility of some form of inflation has caused heavy "short" covering in both Uppers and Gizas, and the former growth has widened again over American.—"M.G.C."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May highest 8.73+13 (2-49 p.m.) lowest 8.55—05 (10-2 a.m.))

Liverpool May highest 4.74 lowest 4.71.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—

New York:—"No pressure to sell. Market affected favourably by report that French strike has been settled. Goods less active. Good undertone due to hopes of improvement in business situation."

"Account decreasing consumption and free cotton available since loan extended, see little likelihood relative strength spot positions. Suggest transfer Mays to October or March."

'Better undertone due to better feeling."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Market advanced on trade buying and general foreign buying.

Near months covering is the outstanding feature offerings light we continue to be unfriendly to the market and believe sales on bulges should prove the proper course market is largely professional.

Trade price fixing good demand from spot houses local covering only light offerings offset easier Liverpool.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York. Market firmed on spot house covering May and trade buying distants.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Cable received from Messrs. Geo. H. McFadden and Bro.:

Scarcity of contracts with a little better business and tone in dry goods; market ought to do better.

Their New York friends cabled.

Account decreasing consumption and free cotton available since loan extended see little likelihood relative strength spot positions. Suggest transfer Mays to October or March.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 12

May	8.71+11
July	8.77+11
October	8.85+09
December	8.89+12
January	8.90+11
March	8.9510
Middling Spot	8.77+11

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 12

May	8.85+11
July	8.88+10
October	8.98+11
Middling Spot	8.95+11

NEW YORK

New York, April 12

11-00 A.M. RANGES

May	8.59
July	8.65
October	8.75

NOON CALL

May	8.60
July	8.66
October	8.75

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, April 12

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	5,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	11,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	8,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	27,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 12

April	4.71
May	4.74
June	4.78—01
July	4.83—01
August	4.86—01
September	4.90—01
October	4.94—01
November	4.96—01
December	4.98—01
January	5.00—01
February	5.02—01
March	5.05—01
Middling Spot	4.83—06

10-12 a.m. quotations.

May	4.73
October	4.94

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, April 12

Broach A/M 1938 opening 159 3/4 highest 159 7/8 lowest 158 1/2 closing 158 5/8

Broach J/A opening 163 highest 163 3/4 lowest 162 1/4 closing 162 1/4

Oomra May opening 144 highest 144 lowest 143 closing 143

Oomra July opening 145 1/2 highest 145 1/2 lowest 144 5/8 closing 144 5/8

Bengal May opening 121 3/4 highest 121 3/4 lowest 121 1/2 closing 121 3/4

Bengal July opening 124 highest 124 lowest 123 closing 123

Tejimandi for Broach July August (21-4-38) Rs 3 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 10 3/4

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 123 July 135 October 149 December 153 January 156 March 161 at cross rate 4.97 5/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 161 Liverpool May 1938 4.80 Rs. 48 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 164/8 Liverpool July 4.89 Rs. 48 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 161 New York May 8.71 Rs. 33 3/4 at cross rate 4.97 5/16

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 164/8 New York July 8.97 Rs. 31 1/2 at cross rate 4.97 5/16

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, April 13

April	229.40+200
June	217.50
July	209.50
August	211.30+140
October	212.80+200

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, April 12

GIZA—	
Spot	7.04—10
May	6.64+01
July	6.72—00
October	6.80+01
November	6.80+01
January 1939	6.86+01
March	6.93+01
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.80—06
May	5.72—0
July	5.79+1
October	5.83—3
November	5.86—0
January 1939	5.90—0
March	5.95—0

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 11th April	10,307
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-8-1937	1,751,899
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,392,876
Decrease	630,977

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, April 12

SAKELS—	
May	12.56—17
July	12.83—15
ASHMOUNI—	
April	9.84—06
June	9.99—12
GIZA—	
May	11.98—21
July	12.16—19

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 13

In sympathy with a rise of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 164/8 for Broach J/A delivery and the market at Rs. 163/12 and improved to Rs. 164/4 on scattered buying. As soon as the demand was satisfied prices assumed sagging tendency under tired liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 163/6. Broach A/M was offered at Rs. 160. Later on the market was quietly steady with a moderate business.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 6 points on parity with overnight New York closing quotations. The local market remained fairly steady with a moderate business. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M		159	12 0
Broach J/A		163	6 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra May		143	14 0
Oomra July		145	12 0
F G M G—			
Bengal May		122	4 0
Bengal July		123	14 0

TRADING IN LOCAL COTTON MARKET

Bombay, Wednesday.

The local market will remain open from 12 to 3 p.m. on Thursday the 14th instant.

On Friday the 15th and Saturday the 16th the market will remain entirely closed.

On Monday the 18th it will be open from 3 to 5 p.m. and again from 8-15 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 13.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	... 129	126	123		120
Punjab	... 129	126	123		120
Rajputana	... 129	126	123		120
Oomra No. 3	152	149	146	143	...
C. P. No. 1	164	161	158	155	...
C. P. No. 2	157	154	151	148	...
Broach No. 2	... 166	164	162		160
Punjab-Ame.	... 186	183	180		177
Surat	.. 216	213	210		207
Rajpipla	... 209	206	203		200
Navsari	... 223	220	217		214

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 13.

Bengal Superfine	129/31
Bengal Fine	126/27
Bengal F.G.	123/24
C. P. 1	154/59
C. P. 2	149/50
Arvi	151/55
Amraoti	144/45
Ellichpur	151/52
Berar	145/47
Khandesh	134/38
Jalna/Sailu	136/40
Burwah/Sanavad	149/50
Khandwa	149/51
Harda/Khirkiya	149/54
Mathia	122/27
Malkapur	142/44
Broach	162/64
Punjab 4F.	177/80
Punjab 289F.	210/15
Sindh 4F.	175/78
Sindh N.T.	195/200
Kampala	280/81
Jinja	268/69
Navsari	222/24
Jagadia/Ankleshwar	212/13

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 13, Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		47,164	201,857
Central India	244	38,209	313,616
Barsi and Nagar	670	132,617	160,907
Hyderabad-Gaorani	301	38,011	90,642
Berar	1,789	281,520	525,832
Central Provinces	299	61,543	107,843
Total Oomras	3,303	599,074	1,400,697
Dholera	1,986	61,266	71,676
N.-W. Provinces		2,754	8,561
Rajputana	101	13,772	74,250
Sind-Punjab	2,704	475,191	293,091
Broach	7,84	130,229	246,946
Coompta and Dharwar	972	15,720	22,751
Westerns-Northerns	370	11,594	24,109
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	39	1,504	4,607
American		155,978	8,290
Egyptian, African and Sudan	203	301,166	245,359
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	32
Total	17,522	1,769,421	2,400,393

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 7th April.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe		3,405 191,785	325,615
Japan and China	3,188	413,983	1,006,871
Coast Ports	168	43,676	16,263
Up-country by Rail		247,625	178,669
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		26,041	55,840
Total	6,761	923,110	1,583,258

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 12-4-38	7408000	6348000
Receipts Yesterday 12-4-38	5000	9000
Exports to date 12-4-38	5100000	4791000
Stock at Ports 8-4-38	2927000	1735000
Stock at Interior Towns 8-4-38	2359000	1500000
Stock at Liverpool 8-4-38	1190000	1007000
Visible Supply 8-4-38	7023000	4877000
Quantity in sight 8-4-38	1278400	11894000
Quantity out of sight 8-4-38	8636000	10269000

LINSEED OIL

London, April 12

Linseed oil London per cwt naked April sellers 24/9

Linseed oil London per cwt naked May Aug paid sellers 24/10 1/2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 13

Yesterday London gold prices declined 2d. to £6-19-10 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 6 points up at 160.12. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.97 5/16. London silver prices declined 1/16d. to 18 13/16d. for Spot and Forward also closed 1/16d. down at 18 1/2d. Speculators sold and there was poor support. Business was limited. New York Silver price was fixed 42 3/4 cents and Montreal silver futures declined 10 to 50 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1/1. The local market was barely steady with a moderate business. In view of monthly settlement new business was scarce but the distant outlook seems favourable. There was increased covering in gold.

GOLD

Ready	34 15 9
Chaitra	34 15 6
Vaishakh	34 13 0
Vaishakh tejimandi	0 4 0

SILVER

Ready	48 15 0
Chaitra	48 14 0
Vaishakh	48 12 6
Vaishakh tejimandi	1 6 0

LONDON SILVER

London, April 12

Spot	18 13/16
Forward	18 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, April 12

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-19-10 1/2

N. Y. Silver

New York, April 12

Spot silver prices closed unchanged at 42 3/4 cents.

Montreal Silver

Montreal, April 12

April	40.60—50
May	42.20—10
June	42.20—10

LONDON METALS

London, April 12

Copper	£39 12 6
Lead	£15 18 9
Spelter	£13 18 9
Tin	£170 15 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 13.

London Market—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£39-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£39-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£44-10-0

Bombay Market.—

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 44-10-0

Tone:—Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 12.

May	£9-15-0.
June	£9-16-3.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, April 13.

Groundnuts May—			
Opening		26	12 6
Highest		26	13 0
Lowest		26	7 0
Closing		26	7 3
Groundnuts Aug.—			
Opening		27	14 6
Highest		27	14 6
Lowest		27	10 0
Closing		27	10 0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening		31	13 0
Highest		32	1 0
Lowest		31	13 0
Closing		31	15 0
Castorseeds Sept.—			
Opening		32	2 0
Highest		32	4 0
Lowest		31	15 0
Closing		31	15 0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening		17	10 6
Highest		17	12 0
Lowest		17	10 3
Closing		17	11 0
Cottonseeds Sept.—			
Opening		18	8 6
Highest		18	9 6
Lowest		18	7 6
Closing		18	8 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 12.

May	80 5/8d.
July	80 3/8d.
October	77 3/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 12.

May	dol 0.83 1/8
July	dol 0.80
September	dol 0.80 5/8

LONDON SUGAR

London, April 12

May ..... sh. 4 8 3/4d.

New York Sugar

New York, April 12.

July	2.00.
September	2.02.
January	2.02.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 13.

Ready Javas Rs. 15.

Shipment April-June Rs. 4-10-6.

Shipment July-September Rs. 4-10-6.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 4-10-6.

Kesar Rs. 12-5.

Saraya Rs. 11-15.

Java Spot F. 7.00.

Yarn Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 13.

Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—			
April	125	0	0
June	125	0	0
August	124	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
April	166	0	0
June	165	0	0
August	164	0	0

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, April 13

2 3/4 per cent	1948/57 100/8
3 per cent	1951/64 102/12
3 per cent	1941 103/2
3 per cent	U P Bonds 9.
3 1/2 per cent	G P N Cash 98/12
3 1/2 per cent	1947/50 Loan 106/4
4 per cent	1942 Bonds 108/2
4 per cent	1960/70 114/10
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 119/8
5 per cent	1939/44 104
5 per cent	1939/43 107/2
5 1/2 per cent	1938/40 Loan 101/14

TAX FREES

4 per cent	1953/63 113
5 per cent	1955 122
5 per cent	1945/55 118/6
1/2 per cent	1938 Mysore 101/14

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/8 and after advancing to Rs. 98/10 closed at Rs. 98/9.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 13

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 1/16

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8

Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 265 7/8

Bank's buying T T 265 5/8

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,185

Bank's buying T T 1,215

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 77 3/4

Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 67

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 74

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 155 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 91 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.97.31 12th instant

Japan 1/2 1/64 13th instant

Hongkong London 1/2 7/8 13th instant

Shanghai London 1/1 13th instant

Java London 8.95 13th instant

London Paris 160.12 12th instant

London Belgium 29.54 12th instant

London Switzerland 21.63 7/8 12th instant

London Berlin 12.38 3/4 12th instant

London Stockholm 19.40 1/2 12th instant

London New York 4.97.46 12th instant

London Amsterdam 8.96 1/4 12th instant

London Italy 94.57 12th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Weak.

Gold £7-0-0 1/2 11th instant

Gold £6-19-10 1/2 12th instant

Silver London Ready 18 7/8 11th instant

Silver London Ready 18 13/16 12th instant

Silver London Forward 18 9/16 11th instant

Silver London Forward 18 1/2 12th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 11th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 12th instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 11th instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 12th instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 11th instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 12th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent

3 months 1 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, April 12

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	78 3/8
3 1/2 per cent	92 1/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	104
4 per cent 1948/53	109
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	99 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102 7/9
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	112 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	42/6

Cotton Teji Mandi

Bombay, April 13.

Broach J/August settlement 24-6-1938. D/Option premium Rs. 10 3/4 Teji 5 3/8 Mandi 5 3/8

Teji on Rs. 10 difference Rs. 1 7/8 Mandi 1 7/8

Teji on Rs. 15 difference Rs. 1 3/8 Mandi 1 3/8.

Teji on Rs. 20 difference Rs. 7/8 Mandi 7/8.

Teji on Rs. 170 difference Rs. 3 1/2

Teji on Rs. 175 difference Rs. 1 7/8

Teji on Rs. 180 difference Rs. 1 1/4

Teji on Rs. 185 difference Rs. 7/8

Mandi on Rs. 160 difference Rs. 3 5/8

Mandi on Rs. 155 difference Rs. 1 3/4

Mandi on Rs. 150 difference Rs. 1

Broach J/August settlement 21-4-1938. D/Option premium Rs. 3 1/2 Teji 1 7/8 Mandi 1 7/8.

Teji on Rs. 3 difference Rs. 7/8 Mandi 7/8

Teji on Rs. 5 difference Rs. 3/8 Mandi 3/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 12

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£78 3/8
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£92 1/8
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£113 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 3/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£101 7/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£102 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/70	£112 3/4
Victory Bonds	£110 3/4
Chartered Bank of India, A and China	£12
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£81 1/2
National Bank of India	£33 3/4
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

Pay In May—8 Pay Out—May 11

Further Improvement In Steel Shares

SHORT COVERING AND SCATTERED BUYING.

General Opinion Still Divided

BOMBAY: April 13.

Following a rise of one dollar in U. S. Steel shares and news about an important statement to be issued by President Roosevelt on Thursday, the local market ruled very steady with a moderate turnover.

There was some short covering and scattered buying in Steel shares which ruled very steady throughout the session and prices of Tata Steel Dfds. advanced about rupees 30 over the last closing.

The improvement in Steel shares was also followed by other Sections and particularly there was a slightly better enquiry for Cotton Mill shares.

In view of Easter Holidays there was less inclination to assume greater risks, but the tone of the market was very steady. The market will remain closed on Thursday and will reopen after holidays.

The general opinion seems divided and Professional Operators are inclined to await further developments. The British Budget will be also out shortly and although Gilt-edged Section on the London Stock Exchange remains fairly firm, Industrial shares are marking time awaiting new taxation proposals.

In the United States the defeat of the Reorganisation Bill has restored confidence, but still there is lack of action, although prices are slowly looking up.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, April 13.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	400	0
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	853	12
100 CENTURY (Rs. 6)	247	8
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	239	6
100 COLABA (Rs. 4)	155	10
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	95	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs 10)	362	8
1 E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0-5	0
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	139	6
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-3)	153	12
1,000 Hindustan	1,620	0
100 Indore	65	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	105	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	271	4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	495	0
250 Madras United	35	0
1,000 Morarji (Rs. 40)	1,102	8
250 Model	49	4
50 MYSORE (Rs 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	250	0
100 Oosmanshani (Re. 1)	42	3
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	235	0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70	0
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,910	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	79	6
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	203	12
100 Swan (Rs. 2-8)	110	0
500 Vishnu (Rs 30)	1,320	0
1000 Western (Rs. 40)	802	8
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111	8
2-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30	6
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,537	8
125-500 Imp Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	381	14
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	137	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	117	4
5 Union (As. 4)	5	14
CEMENTS		
100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	121	8
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	710	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	12
20 Mercantile	54	8
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	37	12
200 Oriental	4295	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	5
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	133	12
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs 49 plus 30)	1,435	
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	12	10
50 BOM. TRAM (2-6)	125	5
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165	0
10 Broach (As 5)	10	1
100 Karachi (4)	222	8
100 Poona (4)	206	4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-8 plus 3)	146	14
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8 plus 29)	1,352	8
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Prantej	925	0
100 C. Province	101	8
100 Dn. Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	98	12
100 Mandra Bhon	99	0
100 Pachora Jamner	96	8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500 Tapti Valley	720	0
MININGS.		
9 Burma Corp (As. 11)	6	10
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	6
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	28	8
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2) XD	46	0
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-8)	1017	8
75 TATA STEEL ORDY. (Rs. 19)	233	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	333	12
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	158	2
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	855	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	211	4
125 B. Burma (Rs. 20)	550	0
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 8)	190	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-6	9
50 Bombay Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	95	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	140	0
50 I. Invest. Trust	44	8
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	627	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	425	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	690	
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	66	12
15 Scindia	18	4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 13

Bombay Dyeing (840) 845 840 856 852 853

Century (242/8) 245 242 248/2 247

Central India (238/12) 240 236 241 237 239

Kohinoor (268/2) 270 271

New Great (235) 233 238 237 240 250

Simplex (79/6) 80 77 79

Swadeshi (205) 205 202 203

Associated Cement (119) 119/8 119 120 121/12 121/8

Andhra (1425) 1425 1435

Tata Hydro (146/4) 146 146/14

Tata Power (1353/12) 1355 1347 1352 1355 1353

Tram Ord (125) 125 125/5

T Steel Defd (992/8) 1005 1010 997 1000 995 1015 1007 1020 1015 1017

T Steel Ord (229) 232/8 230/8 231 229/8 234 232/8 233

Tata Steel 2nd pref (172/12) 172/12

Bellapur (156/4) 157 158

B Steam (211/4) 213 211

B Burma (543/12) 546 543 550 548 550

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 12

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	21
Amr Forn Power Com	3
Amr Forn Power Gold D 5 per cent	45
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	16
Electric Bond Common	6 1/2
America: Tel and Tel	127 1/2
Western Union Telg	21 1/2
Canadian Pacific Rly	6
Great North Pfd Rly	16
New York Central Rly	13 1/4
Southern Pacific Rly	12
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	87
United Aircraft	24
Houdaille Hershey 2 1/2 per cent A	20
Gillette Safety 5 per cent Pfd	57
Bethelehem Steel	48
Republic Steel	14
United S Steel	46
Anaconda Copper Mining	27 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	46 1/4
Chrysler Motors	45
General Motors	32 1/4
General Electric	33 1/4
Douglas Aircraft	39
Union Carbide	66 1/2
Socony Oil	13 1/2
Chase Bank	28 1/4
National City Bank	23 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	405
Schnely Dist 5 1/2 per cent Pfd	74
Aviation. Corp	3

Turnover 600,000 shares. Market awaiting President's statement on Thursday.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, April 13.

Wheat	18,599 Cwts.
Linseed	21,105 Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,710 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	478 Cwts.
Poppyseed	388 Cwts.
Groundnuts	12,656 Cwts.
Castorseed	489 Cwts.
Rice	52,752 Cwts.
Myrabollams	2,154 Cwts.
Cottonseed	3,564 Cwts.
Gram	2,142 Cwts.
Joowar	1,257 Cwts.
Maize	22 Cwts.
Barley	1,207 Cwts.
Bajree	1,134 Cwts.
Indian Sugar	21,360 Cwts.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, April 13

June	53.50
July	53.70

25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	28	12
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1500	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	285	0
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T. F.)	73	3
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	552	8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st	107	4
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	98	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	151	4
7½ p.c Tata Power	1548	12
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	204	6
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172	12
7 p.c. Vishnu	793	12
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c Andhra Valley	108	12
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	12
7 p.c Sholapur	80	4
6 p.c Tata Hydro	109	6

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

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RELIANCE TRADING CO.
BOMBAY 2.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1938

Mahatmaji To Meet The Viceroy?

Mysterious Departure For Delhi Direct From Calcutta

Harijan Uplift Work In View?

Mahadev Desai Refuses To Confirm Or Contradict Rumour: Detenu Question To Be Discussed

CALCUTTA: April 13.

THE REPORT OF MAHATMA GANDHI'S DEPARTURE FOR DELHI TO-NIGHT STRAIGHT FROM CALCUTTA, HAS GIVEN RISE TO VARIOUS RUMOURS AS TO THE OBJECT OF HIS VISIT.

Those who are in close touch with Mahatma Gandhi, think that there are private reasons for the visit, but that he may, during his stay in Delhi, avail of the opportunity of doing some work for his Harijan Uplift movement.

There are others who believe that Mahatmaji may seek an interview with the Viceroy in order to facilitate the release of political prisoners in Bengal, which is now engaging his serious attention.

Approached by the Associated Press in this connection, Sjt. Mahadev Desai, Mahatmaji's Secretary, said: "WE ARE GOING TO DELHI, BUT I DO NOT KNOW THE PROGRAMME THERE."

Sjt. Desai, however, would neither confirm nor contradict the rumour of the possibility of Gandhiji's interviewing the Viceroy at Delhi.—A.P.

INTERVIEW ON FRIDAY?

Viceroy To Confer With Princes Before Departure For England?

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI: April 13.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi will interview the Viceroy at Delhi on Friday next and leave the same evening for Wardha.

It is presumed that the Viceroy will discuss with Mahatma Gandhi Federation and other allied problems.

It is also reported in the Assembly circles that before Lord Linlithgow proceeds on leave, he may invite some major Princes to Simla and ascertain their views finally on their accession to Federation.

Lady Lumley arriving at Saboo Baugh, Bellasis Road, to perform opening ceremony of Anjuman-i-Islam Girls' School new premises on Tuesday.

Don't Agitate For Release

Gandhiji Says Negotiations For Release Of Detenus Have Not Yet Ended

CALCUTTA: April 13.

The following is the full text of Gandhiji's statement, issued through the Associated Press, at 12-15 this afternoon on the negotiations he has been conducting with the Government of Bengal on the question of release of political prisoners:—

I regret to inform the public that the negotiations that I have been conducting with the Government of Bengal through Sir Nazimuddin have not yet been concluded.

I must confess that my arrival in Calcutta was ill-timed, as the Ministers were all busy with the Assembly work and as it was known that I should come back before the end of March. I felt it was unnecessary to ascertain Sir Nazimuddin's wishes about the time of my arrival.

Had I taken the precaution of writing to him, I would not have found myself in Calcutta at an inauspicious moment.

I have now to write a letter to Sir Nazimuddin, summarising my suggestions, which I am assured, will be considered by the Government as speedily as possible and definite decisions taken, a process which, it is expected, will be completed within one month. It is hoped, however, that the decisions may be taken much earlier, and if it becomes necessary for me to return to Calcutta, I shall do so without hesitation, provided, of course, that my health permits it.

Don't Agitate

Meanwhile I must repeat that all agitation for the release of detenus and prisoners should be suspended while negotiations continue. I must also state that it is not conducive to the success of negotiations if public demonstrations are held in honour of those who may be discharged. In my opinion, it is more dignified for Congressmen to exercise restraint.

I have seen extract of speeches and addresses as reported in the papers which do not betray any spirit of non-violence.

"I may add that whilst I have been seeing the convicted prisoners and discussing with them their attitude to non-violence for my own guidance, the Government have made it plain to those that whatever the prisoners might state to me will not be allowed to determine their policy. They think that it will be improper for them to base their action on such assurances as I may issue. I fully appreciate the Government view. My talks with political prisoners therefore are purely for my own personal satisfaction.

No Recantation

"In so far as the 14 Regulation prisoners are concerned, they gave me at the interview I had with them, the following letter:—

"During your last visit you expressed your desire to be acquainted with our definite views on certain things After giving full consideration to the matter we can only reaffirm what we said then. As long as we are in detention we are unable to discuss our past and future and our political opinion. Particularly when the lack of release is in the air it affects our sense of self-respect to say anything that may have some bearing on the question of our own release."

"We hope, you will appreciate our stand-point and readily concede that we mean no personal disrespect."

It was signed by nine. Four other prisoners had not signed the letter but they associated themselves with the sentiments expressed therein and the fifth gave a letter very similar to the foregoing."—A.P.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE TALK

Lancashire Delegation Not Coming To India Immediately

The Associated Press learns from well informed circles that there is no prospect of a Lancashire Delegation proceeding to India immediately in connection with the Indo-British trade talks

It is understood that the position is that an invitation to send a delegation will probably be accepted if it is extended, but in any case any delegation that may be formed on receipt of an invitation would be unlikely to sail until after the monsoon.—A. P.

3 More Arrests

Sequel To Disobeying District Magistrate's Order

MADURA, April 13.

Three more arrests were made at the flag salutation ceremony this morning. Two Congressmen, Mr. K. T. Bashyam, who formerly underwent imprisonment for sedition. Mr. H. Siddyayya, a non-Brahmin leader, who has since joined the Congress, and Mrs. Sidamma of Bellary were arrested for violating the District Magistrate's order banning the hoisting of the Congress flag in a public place.

They were taken to Mandya where they will be tried by the Magistrate.—A. P.

"KEEP FLAG FLYING"

All Accused Jailed

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam and Mr. Siddayya were sentenced this evening by the First Class Magistrate of Mandya to four months simple imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine in default 20 days' imprisonment. Mrs. Siddamma was sentenced to 25 days' simple imprisonment. The accused offered no defence.

BHASHYAM'S STATEMENT

Mr. Bhashyam in the course of a statement says "let there be no feeling or impression that we seek the help of a single individual from outside the state. The flag question though unfortunately forced to the front will not side-track the issue of responsible government. We must protect the honour of the flag at all costs Mysore expects every man and woman in the state to keep the flag flying. Let sixty-five million people be in jail rather than the flag be lowered even by an inch. The flag is our life, its dishonour our death."

Contrary to programme, the Mysore Congress Convention held a brief sitting to-day, when some minor resolutions left over were passed.—A. P.

Paucity Of Trained Midwives

45% Mortality Before Age Of 5!

Supervision Over Private Hospitals Essential

Hon. Mr. Kher On Greater Sense Of Self-Sacrifice With Growth Of Democracy

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

The Second All-India Obstetric and Gynaecological Congress was opened at the Wadia Maternity Hospital Grounds, Parel, this morning, under the presidentship of Dr. B. D. Mukerji of Calcutta.

MR. B. G. KHER, PRIME MINISTER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, OPENED THE SESSION.

DR. SIR MANGALDAS V. MEHTA, CHAIRMAN OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE, WELCOMED THE DELEGATES.

Sir Ness Wadia, the Founder of the Wadia Maternity and Children's Hospitals, welcomed the Conference.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder opened the Medical Exhibition attached to the Conference.

Hon. Mr. B. G. KHER opening the Conference said:—

It is common knowledge that illiteracy, poverty, prejudice and social customs have proved to be very great obstacles in the spread of maternity and child welfare work and it is hardly necessary for me to stress the magnitude of the maternity and child welfare problems facing us.

Imagine the state of a country where nearly 45 per cent. of registered deaths are among children under 5 years of age or where the number of women disabled as a result of pregnancy is as high as 30 per cent.

About ten million births are registered every year and we can well visualise the percentage of women permanently or temporarily disabled by causes associated with child-birth

A large number of women die during child-bearing age. The wastage of life is appalling.

I am aware as a layman that malnutrition which is responsible for lowering the power of resistance is one of the principal causes which leads to this heavy toll of life.

No measures which medical men might devise would be able to reduce the mortality among mothers and children unless the vital importance of nutrition is recognised.

The experiments in rural economy which the Provincial Governments have been making of late would probably go a long way in improving the nutritive value of food, crops, but this task must necessarily be slow particularly in the present state of Provincial finances.

HOSPITAL HABIT.

A striking feature of recent years is the growth of the Hospital habit among people. There is an increased demand for maternity hospitals and maternity homes both in this city and in the Province. Voluntary enterprise has progressed and provided many useful Institutions. If we, however, take into account only the public and aided institutions, the Bombay Province had in 1935, one bed for every 1,102 confinements. In the City of Bombay alone, as Sir Mangaldas Mehta says, there have been 1,308 beds for maternity purposes, that is to say, one bed for every 300 confinements, a unique position as compared with several other cities in India.

The growth of private enterprise, along with public and semi-public institutions has given rise to an interesting question. Both in the city and mofussil, there have sprung up many private nursing homes and in the city, these number about 61 with 667 beds.

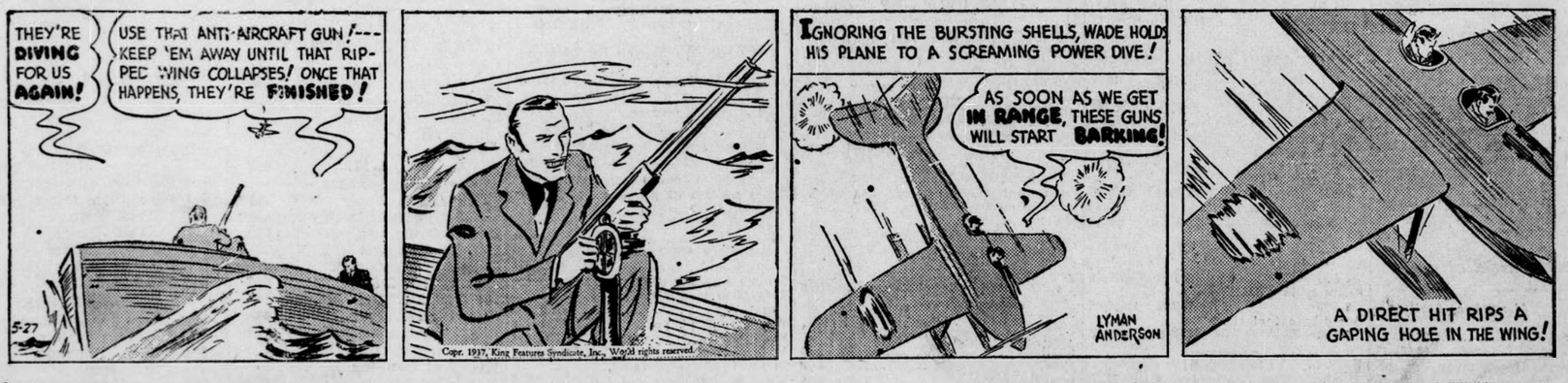
There have been, however, complaints that some of these private institutions do not come up to the required standard. It is, therefore, a moot question whether Government should introduce a system of inspection and supervision of maternity homes to ensure a reasonable standard of equipment. Any advice you might tender in this connection will receive careful consideration at the hands of Government.

The question of providing adequately trained midwives and dais in rural areas has not escaped the attention of my Hon'ble colleague, the Health Minister. In this Province, a number of Associations like the Bombay P. N. Association, the Lady Wilson Village Maternity Association and the Bombay Mofussil maternity and child welfare Council have assisted in the training and provision of midwives and dais. But the number supplied by these institutions is necessarily limited and does not meet the requirements of a population of 18 millions. It has, therefore, been suggested whether we should not make some compulsory provi-

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 4)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE INVESTORS*


THEY'RE DIVING FOR US AGAIN!
USE THAT ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN!--- KEEP 'EM AWAY UNTIL THAT RIPPED WING COLLAPSES! ONCE THAT HAPPENS, THEY'RE FINISHED!
5-27
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IGNORING THE BURSTING SHELLS, WADE HOLDS HIS PLANE TO A SCREAMING POWER DIVE!
AS SOON AS WE GET IN RANGE, THESE GUNS WILL START BARKING!
LYMAN ANDERSON
A DIRECT HIT RIPS A GAPING HOLE IN THE WING!

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